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**Tuesday, July 29, 1980
Sravana 7, 1902 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 29, 1980/Sravana 7, 1902
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, for the first time in the history of Parliament, our clocks are not working. This is the Government that works.

MR. SPEAKER: The time stands still.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: They make so much noise that even the watches are affected

MR. SPEAKER: Not watches, but the health has been affected. Q. 737.

Agencies assisting O.N.G.C. in oil exploration

*737. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state;

(a) the agencies which are assisting the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for off-shore exploration of oil;

(b) whether the seismic survey conducted by the Soviet Union for exploration of oil in India has since been completed and if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Oil India Ltd. which was engaged in the exploration of oil in Mahanadi Delta has submitted its report to Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) ONGC have no technical collaboration with any agency for offshore exploration. However, seismic survey

and drilling vessels have been engaged from foreign countries on contracts. Service contracts for technical services connected with drilling and production have also been awarded by ONGC as is usually done in the industry.

(b) Yes, Sir. Consequent upon detailed survey by a Russian vessel in Bombay High, Karaikal, South Tapti, Diu, Dahanu and Tarapur during 1965—67, the Bombay High Structure was first identified.

(c) and (d) After aeromagnetic and marine seismic surveys of 12,000 Sq. Kms. of Petroleum exploration area of Orissa offshore in Mahanadi basin were carried out, OIL identified three locations for drilling on the basis of data analysis. Mahanadi Well—I was drilled to a depth of 2740 metres but no hydrocarbons were encountered. The second well is presently drilling below 610 metres. Oil India keeps reporting the progress regularly.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, I would like to know whether ONGC has got modern expertise for off-shore and on-shore drilling. If not, why are we not in a mood to import modern drilling technology so that we will be able to undertake the work of off-shore and on-shore drilling and exploration in a better way? The second point is whether the USSR, whose drilling ship we have used in the exploration programme in India, has remarked after a seismic survey that in the Mahanadi delta basin area of Orissa, in the off-shore, 5,000 square kilometres of area is full of oil. Again, a drilling ship of the U.S. firm Carlsburg engaged by us in 1975-76 for drilling-cum-exploratory programme in this particular basin—and what were its findings?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: He has put too many questions. The hon. Member wanted to know whether ONGC has got up-to-date equipments. I can tell him that we have got them, but we cannot say that the equipments that we have got, are adequate enough. Wherever we find that we have to hire, and we have to take the equipments on hire, we do not hesitate to take equipment on hire. We have got survey ships and drilling ships; but we don't have them in sufficient quantity. We are making all attempts to import, and buy them in whatever quantity—whatever ships we require; and it will take some time. Till that time, we hire the ships, we hire the rigs and we hire the equipment. With the help of these equipments, we are carrying on survey and drilling work.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: My question has not been answered. The hon. Minister said that drilling ships have been entrusted with drilling-cum-exploratory programme in this Mahanadi delta area. What was the result of the work done by the Carlsburg people? According to me, they also encountered oil in that basin, but they said that due to high pressure, our rigs are not amenable to sustain such a pressure of more than 300 to 400 lbs. What further steps is Government proposing to take, to design such type of rigs which can sustain the pressure of more than 300 to 400 lbs.? My third question is...

MR. SPEAKER: Supplementaries should be pungent and to the point. You cannot make them of cateogue. I allow it for once, but not always.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Oil India Ltd. is delaying the process of the exploratory programme. The ship, we are using in this area is an American one. Is the Government of India having any suspicion about those types of rigs sabotaging our programme, because Messrs. Carlsburg

also told the same thing. Another firm of USA has been entrusted with this job. *(Interruption)*. Will Government of India take this matter seriously, because these people adopt these delaying tactics on the plea of delay in customs clearance? May I know from the Minister whether on-shore and off-shore drilling operations in Orissa coast, i.e. in the Mahanadi area will be expedited?

MR. SPEAKER: It is becoming too long, Dr. Bhoi.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I would like to inform the hon. Member that as far as this drilling work is concerned, the work will be taken up only after the survey work is completed. This area has been leased out to Oil India Ltd. As a maiden off-shore venture, OIL was granted an off-shore exploration licence over 12,000 square Kms. of area in the Bay of Bengal, Mahanadi basin in March 1978. Seismic survey involving shooting/recording of 3178 line Kms. was completed by the middle of the same year. Data was processed at an advanced computer centre at Singapore under the supervision of OIL experts. Based on a detailed project report submitted by Oil India Ltd., Government approved a 3-well off-shore exploration programme estimated to cost over Rs. 25 crores.

Out of 3 wells, one well has been drilled, but unfortunately, we could not find any oil. Another well is under drilling. The process is going on. They have gone upto 610 metres. After that we will take up the third.

So far as on-shore area is concerned, 6,800 sq. Kms. of on-shore area in Mahanadi basin has already been covered by aeromagnetic surveys. Seismic surveys are proposed during 1980-81 and 1981-82. Exploratory drilling work will be taken in hand if drillable prospects are indicated as a result of the surveys. This is the position.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Answer to (a) of the question mentions that seismic survey and drilling vessels have been engaged from foreign countries on contract, from time to time. In view of this answer, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any such seismic survey and drilling vessels have been engaged during the last 3 years. If so, where did they do the off-shore explorations, with what result, and what amount was paid to them during the last 3 years?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. Member is asking for particulars about drilling operations over 3 years. It is better that a separate question is put. I will then be able to answer.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This country is an oil importing country; and it can easily become an oil self-sufficient country, and an oil-exporting country, if this Ministry was serious about off-shore drilling. One Bombay High is producing 35 per cent of oil supplies in the country; and, therefore, if the Ministry seriously investigated the off-shore oil deposits, they will find a lot of them. But what I find is that there seems to be a lack of interest in the Ministry in off-shore drilling. Perhaps the reason is that the Ministry is heavily dependent on the Soviet experts who have expertise on on-shore; and there is a discouragement given to off-shore drilling. Will the Minister inform the House what concrete steps he is going to take, to pursue the various off-shore deposits of oil?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: It is not correct to say that the Ministry is not interested, or that the ONGC is not interested, in finding more oil, and that we are leaning very heavily on the Russian surveys or Russian help in this matter. I agree that it is possible to find more oil, because according to the surveys that have been conducted so far, it is established that two-thirds of our oil is in the off-shore and only 1/3 on the on-shore areas. So, I must say, for the information of the hon. Member, that it was the Russians who first located the

Bombay High in 1973 or 1974. And after that, with the assistance of a firm from France, we have been able to develop that area; and to-day, Bombay High is giving more than 5 million tonnes of oil to our country; and we are expecting it to go up to 12 million tonnes by the year 1982-83. So, it is not fair on our part to say that we are depending on Russians and that they are not helping us or that they are not interested in finding more oil. It is all right, we have taken help not only from Russia but from any other country which is in a position to do it; and I agree with the hon. Member that since there is a possibility of finding more oil, we have been making all efforts to find more oil. That is why recently we have taken a decision to invite foreign parties for this exploration work; and a committee at the Secretaries' level has been constituted to go into the details, to find out what foreign parties are there, and on what conditions and terms they are prepared to come to our country to do this drilling work, and exploration work.

Scheme for Development of Folk-Songs

***738. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for development of folk-songs and folk-dances in the various parts of the country;

(b) whether Government have given encouragement to the folk-dances and ancient culture of Utkal Pradesh through films; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

There are various schemes under which folk-song and folk-dance forms receive Government's support through the Sangeet Natak Akademi, under the Ministry of Education and Culture. Under its schemes of financial assistance to cultural organisations, the Akademi gives grants to various organisations engaged in promoting folk-dance and folk-music. Assistance has also been given over the years to various cultural organisations which are engaged in training, research and development in these areas.

2. The Akademi has prepared a coloured movie film on some of the folk and tribal dances on India. The following folk performing arts of Orissa have also been filmed for its archives:—

- (1) Chhau dances of Mayurbhanj
- (2) Chadheya dance
- (3) Rauapa dance
- (4) Ghumra dance
- (5) Dalkhai dance
- (6) Daskathia Ballary

3. One part of Chayanatak, a film produced by the Akademi deals with a shadow puppet form of Orissa. Under the scheme of giving national awards, three awards out of 17 are given to eminent persons drawn from the area of folk performing arts.

4. Films Division, a Media Unit of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has produced a number of documentary films on dances, culture, art, archaeological monuments and land and people of Utkal Pradesh (Orissa). A list of films is attached at Annexure I. Two documentary films viz. "Dharati Ki Jhankar" and "Folk Dances of India" also cover folk-dances of Orissa.

5. Doordarshan Kendras have been telecasting music programmes including folk-music and folk-dances of various regions as a normal programme activity. Sambalpur Kendra is telecasting folk-music, dances on an average for a duration of 60 minutes in a week.

6. Song and Drama Division, another Media Unit of this Ministry also

uses folk-songs and folkdances in its programmes.

Annexure I

- (1) Saga In Stone
- (2) Our Original Inhabitants
- (3) Konarak
- (4) Orissa—The Land the People
- (5) The Magic Touch
- (6) The Glory of Konarak
- (7) The House that Ananta Built
- (8) Twinkling Stars
- (9) Odissi Dance
- (10) Weavers of Sambalpur
- (11) Orissa—Faith and Festival Wheel
- (12) Handicrafts of Orissa
- (13) Applique of Orissa
- (14) Folk Paintings of Orissa
- (15) Dhanlijiri Shantistupa
- (16) Wool Carvings of Orissa
- (17) Beauty in Stone

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: While I appreciate the steps taken by the government to popularise folk-songs and folk-dances through mass media, I must say that enough has yet to be done in this field to preserve and popularise them, that is, rare arts and ancient culture. In this context, I would like to ask the government whether they are considering the recommendation of the working group on arts and culture to set up a national endowment of arts with direct financial assistance from the government for promotion of cultural development and research in traditional folk-songs and folk-dances: if so, what steps the government has taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): As far as my Ministry is concerned, as I have stated in the detailed statement which I have laid on the Table along with the answer, we are doing our best to record and preserve folk-music and folk-dances by filming them. I entirely agree that our tribal culture is

the richest in the field of folk-dances, music. But, as far as the question relating to endowment is concerned, I think, probably it is the Ministry of Education which deals with that. It has not come to me. If that proposal comes to my notice, will definitely see what we can do about it.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that they have extended help to popularise Chhau dances of Mayurbhanj in Orissa. So far the development of Chhau dances has been impaired due to constraint on funds at their disposal. However, it is not within jurisdiction of the Ministry of I&B. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he will extend help to the Departments of Tourism and Information of the State Government of Orissa so that they can popularise or screen them; they can extend help and popularise them through State Financial Films Corporation so that their problem is solved and they are popularised throughout the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I can assure my friend that we will give every possible help to the State Government to popularise folk dances and culture, as far as tourism development is concerned or for any other purpose, internally also. But, as I said in the beginning, culture is divided under the government into three Ministries. They are the Ministry of Education; some part of propagating it is under my Ministry and some under the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. We will try to co-ordinate it. This is what I would like to inform him.

SHRI CHINTAMANJ JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that Chhau dance in Mayurbhanj District and Dalkhai dance in Sambhalpur District and Daskathia dance in Janjam District and similarly other dances of Kola-handi District cannot flourish because of lack of financial help? So, in considering this, will the hon. Minister coordinate with the Ministry of Education and other Ministries so that

they may get direct financial help from the Centre?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This suggestion I will take-up with other Ministries concerned, because financial assistance is not directly under my Ministry.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to put a question in relation to part (a). I would like to know from the hon. Minister: what concrete steps they are taking to promote, develop and encourage the folk songs and dances of West Bengal, such as Chow dance of Purulia, Ghambir of Malda, Bowl and Bowlan of Katwa sub division of Burdwan district?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I know that this question was related basically to Utkal but I was aware that this immediately gives rise to all other areas also wanting to know about that particular area of India. I may tell the House that I have been trying to promote cultural activities of various regions even as Secretary of the Constitution Club as hon. Members know. That apart, we have set up two regional centres particularly for encouraging folk dances and folk songs and filming them in 16 mm films. One centre is for the eastern region which will include West Bengal and all that area right up to the northeastern region and one is for southern region so that the entire southern region is covered; it is rich with folk culture and folk dances. There is film recording for archives. All this will be done in our ministry... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Shortage of Cooking gas in eastern Region

*739. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of cooking gas in the Eastern region;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ease the situation.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There has been shortage of cooking gas in the Eastern Region in the last few months.

(b) The shortage has arisen because of reduced availability of cooking gas in the refineries in the Eastern Region.

(c) With improved availability of cooking gas in Gauhati and Haldia refineries, the position is expected to improve considerably in the month of August.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You may have observed that in reply to question (c) the hon. Minister has expressed the expectation that the position would improve considerably in the month of August. According to the Indian Oil Corporation, the daily requirement of cooking gas is 20,000 cylinders per day for the eastern and northeastern region. Haldia refinery which is the only source now has got the capacity of 8000 cylinders per day. Apart from supplying gas to the eastern region, Haldia Refinery supplies gas to Nepal and Bhutan. It is known that supply from Gauhati is uncertain because of the continued agitation in Assam. In the context of this, may I know from the hon. Minister how he expects the situation in regard to the supply of gas to improve in the month of August. Would he kindly explain to us.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The position was not satisfactory because out of the three refineries which were producing LPG—Barauni is completely closed, and with regard to Haldia there was some technical problem during April-June 1980—Therefore, the Haldia Refinery was not in

a position to produce sufficient quantity, although the production capacity is 2,500 tonnes and intermittently the Gauhati Refinery is operating. Because of these reasons there has been shortage of L.P.G. in that area. Now the position in Haldia Refinery has improved and I may tell for the information of the hon. Member that all the difficulties that have been there in the Haldia Refinery have been solved now. It would be possible for us to supply from Haldia Refinery to the Eastern Region from the month of August. In addition to that we are going to get from the first quarter of 1981 sufficient quantity of L.P.G. from Bombay High Gas and from Koyali and also from first part of Mathura Refinery which is likely to go into production from 1st quarter of 1981. With the commissioning of these three units, we feel that sufficient gas will be available to us and we have got programme of giving one lakh connections. From February 1981, every month, we want to give one lakh connections more. So, the position is likely to improve considerably from next year. So far as the position of L.P.G. supply for the calendar year is concerned, it is likely to improve from next month onwards i.e. from August, 1980.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It has been reported in the press that the Government of India is in the midst of negotiations with the Government of Bangla Desh for the supply of gas. May I know from the hon. Minister, at what stage does the negotiations rest now and what are the prospects of the negotiations?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Our official team had been to Bangla Desh very recently and they had one sitting. This question cannot be solved in one sitting. They have offered natural gas to us and we are willing to take that gas. But the details have to be worked out. It is still in the preliminary stage.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Instead of utilising Bombay High Gas and Koyali gas for cooking, it can be better utili-

sed for setting up fertiliser plant to produce fertilizers which we are importing. I would like to know whether Haldia Refinery would be expanded; whether low carbonisation plant at Dalkoni which has been mooted for a pretty long time would be immediately undertaken and coal gasification plant at Raniganj which has been in the air also for a pretty long time, would be taken up?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: This main question pertains to the supply of L.P.C. to the Eastern Region. The hon. Member is wanting to know whether it is possible....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Far ahead of the question. Shri Arakal.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I want to tell the hon. Member that we have plenty of gas in the Bombay High. Plenty of gas is available and the gas cannot be used only for fertiliser purposes. We can fractionate the gas and use it as L.P.G. for cooking purpose also. One plant is under erection at Uran near Bombay which is going to produce nearly 1,20,000 tonnes per annum. Similarly, from Koyali we are going to get L.P.G. From Mathura Refinery we are going to get L.P.G. I think ultimately by 1982-83 it would be possible for us to produce another 4.8 lakh tonnes of L.P.G. That is why we have got a very ambitious programme of giving one lakh connections from the month of February 1981. We would be having sufficient quantity of gas from next year onwards. There would not be any difficulty.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Consumer organisations have complained that the cooking gas cylinders contain less weight and they are leaking. It is very dangerous. Some accidents have also taken place. Has it come to the notice of the Government? What steps are being taken to prevent the under-weight as well as leaking of the gas from the cylinders and to prevent accidents?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as Government is concerned, we have not received any such complaints. I do not know if the companies have received any such complaints. As and when such complaints are received, action will be taken by the company authorities.

Irrigation Facilities under narmada River Scheme

*740. SHRI SATYA NARAIN JATIYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which irrigation facilities would be available under the Narmada River Scheme and whether any time-bound programme has been chalked out in this regard and

(b) the areas of Madhya Pradesh likely to be submerged and the areas likely to be irrigated under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) & (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has allocated 18.25 MAF of water to Madhya Pradesh out of a total quantum of 28 MAF of the dependable water available at Sardar Sarovar Dam site for use. Out of this quantum of water available for irrigation to Madhya Pradesh as indicated by the Tribunal will be 16.75 MAF. According to a plan of development of Narmada Valley prepared by Madhya Pradesh Government, it is proposed to develop irrigation facilities in the Narmada Valley in a total period of 22 years divided into two phases—the first phase consisting of 12 years and the second phase of 10 years. In the first phase it is proposed to harness 9 MAF. The works of first phase are envisaged to be completed by 1989-90 and the second phase by 1999-2000, subject to availability of funds.

(b) A total culturable command area of 68 lakh acres is expected to be benefited by 29 major irrigation and multipurpose projects, 450 medium projects and over 3000 minor projects in the Narmada Valley. Besides, Madhya Pradesh will receive firm power of 455 MW from their projects as well as from their share of Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat.

The area in M.P. likely to be submerged by various projects is not available, as detailed project reports have not yet been prepared by the State Government. However, the area likely to be submerged by Narmada Sagar Project will be 91425 ha., out of which cultivable area is 45518 ha. Similarly the area to be submerged by Onkarashwar Project will be 14160 ha., out of which cultivable area will be 4296 ha. In addition, an area of 22720 ha. involving a cultivated area of 6712 ha. will be submerged in Madhya Pradesh on account of Sardar Sarovar Project of Gujarat as reported by Madhya Pradesh Government.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नर्वदा घाटी योजना को साकार करने के लिए जा कार्यवाही की जा रही है, उसका स्वरूप क्या है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 18.25 एम ए एफ पानी मध्य प्रदेश को दिया जाने वाला है उससे मध्य प्रदेश के कितने रकबे को सिंचाई हो सकेगी? इसके अलावा मध्य प्रदेश को कितने मेगावाट बिजली मिलेगी?

श्री केदार पांडे : मोस्टली यह, स्क्रीम मध्य प्रदेश की है जहाँ तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, पहले फेज में 30 लाख एकड़ जमीन को सिंचाई होगी और दूसरे फेज में कुल मिलाकर 70 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होगी। बिजली की फिगर इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है। प्रश्न में सिंचाई की बात कहीं गई है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मंत्री महोदय ने बिजली के आंकड़े दिये थे। एक हजार मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होने वाला है, उसमें से मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी मिलेगी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बांध के बनाने के कारण जो भूमि जलमग्न हो जायेगी, उसके लिए मुआवजा किस दर पर दिया जायेगा और लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी सहायता देने वाली है।

श्री केदार पांडे : 2,07,522 हेक्टेयर भूमि सबमर्ज होगी, जिसमें से कल्टीवेबल एरिया सिर्फ 80,505 हेक्टेयर होगा। जहाँ तक मुआवजे का सम्बन्ध है, इसका कोई रेट तय नहीं हुआ है। यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का बात है। वे अपना रेट तय करेंगे अभी जमीन सबमर्ज होने वाली है। अभी हम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि मुआवजे का रेट क्या होगा।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैंने पूछा है कि इस योजना का कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। यह योजना चालू हुई है या नहीं?

श्री केदार पांडे : नर्वदा योजना में मध्य प्रदेश का बहुत सी योजनायें हैं। उनमें तीन योजनायें आनगोइंग प्राजेक्ट्स हैं : तवा, बरना, सुवता। इस का काम बहुत दूर तक हो चुका है जिसमें 10 लाख एकड़ जमीन को सिंचाई फर्स्ट फेज में होने वाली है। बाकी दस प्राजेक्ट्स और हैं, जो चालू होने वाली हैं। इसमें कुछ काम हुआ है। लेकिन आगे जो एरिया सबमर्ज होने वाला है उसके मुआवजा के रेट अभी तय नहीं हुए हैं।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Presently the height of the dam that is cleared by the tribunal is less. May I know whether the

Government of India would allow laying the foundation in such a way that in future the height of the dam can be raised to more than 500 feet?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: How can I just say like that? That has to be examined.

श्री सरविन्द नेताम : नर्बदा घाटी योजना के अन्तर्गत जो स्कीम हैं, उनके तहत काफी लोग प्रभावित होंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार के पास क्या ठोस कार्यक्रम हैं।

श्री केदार पांडे : पुनर्वास का स्कीम हमारे पास तैयार नहीं है लेकिन जब यह स्कीम तैयार होगी, तो उसके बारे में जरूर विचार किया जाएगा।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में सरदार सरोवर योजना है, जिसमें खामकर आदिवासी इलाके आते हैं और वहाँ के लोग पहाड़ी जमीन में खेती कर रहे हैं। उनका जमीन डूबने जा रही है और इस कारण उन में बड़ा असन्तोष है। मैं माननाय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या उन को फिर से बसाने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई योजना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब दे दिया गया है।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : उन को कितना पैसा आप देंगे। वे गरीब लोग हैं और परेशान हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन

Drilling for oil in Rajasthan

*741. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are areas in Rajasthan which have the prospects of having oil bearing strata;

(b) whether a full survey of such areas has already been made and if so, the names of these areas;

(c) whether in some of these areas drilling was abandoned without going very deep into the earth; and

(d) if so, the sites where the Central Government propose to undertake fresh drilling and those where drilling will be re-done?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Western part of the Jaisalmer District in Rajasthan—particularly the Kishangarh Shelf and the Shahgarh depression—is considered prospective for hydrocarbons. However, no commercial reserves of hydrocarbons have so far been found in Rajasthan.

(b) The entire Western part of Jaisalmer District has been covered by gravity magnetic and geological surveys. Conventional seismic surveys have also been carried out in Kishangarh Shelf, Jaisalmer-Mari-Arch and the Northern and Eastern fringes of Shahgarh depression. Presently, seismic surveys with improved techniques are in progress on the Kishangarh Shelf.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The selection of sites for fresh drilling will depend on the results of seismic surveys which are in progress.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In view of the fact that there is shortage of oil and that one-third of the oil is found in desert areas, would the Government like to conduct survey of the entire desert area in Rajasthan? Or has any survey been conducted so far? If so, what is the result of that

survey? How much money has been spent so far and what is the allocation for 1980-81?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The entire work done so far is like this:

Detailed Mapping	3584 Sq. Kms.
Semi-detailed Mapping	25,082 Sq. Kms.
Traversing	1592 Line Kms.
Reconnaissance	12,090 Sq. Kms
Gravimetric-Magnetic Survey	35,469 Stations
Shallow Drilling	1244 Mtrs
Seismic Surveys including work done by CGG	5624.36 Line Kms.

16 wells have been drilled so far. The 17th well has been drilled in the district of Bikaner. That is the work that has been done so far.

The hon. Member wants to know the amount spent so far and the provision for the current year. For that, I require notice.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I wanted to know whether you would like to conduct survey of the entire desert area or have you conducted any survey of the entire desert area of Rajasthan to find out oil? Your reply relates to Jaisalmer and that too, one part of Jaisalmer.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The information that is with me is that reconnaissance to detailed seismic surveys were carried out by conventional methods from 1967 to 1976 over Kishangarh Shelf, Jaisalmer-Mari-Arch and Northern and Eastern fringes of Shahgarh depression. Based on the results of these surveys, 16 wells were drilled in the western part of Jaisalmer District.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether the entire desert area of Rajasthan will be covered.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: We have not been able to cover the entire desert area. The hon. Member

is under the impression that the 16 wells have been found dry and so, we are likely to abandon that area. That is not the position. We want to continue and complete the survey of the entire area.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Out of the 16 wells that were drilled—in fact you have begun the 17th one—is it not a fact that some gas was found in four wells? That has already been admitted by the Government previously. Why was it abandoned? Is it because it was not commercially viable at that moment of time? Because Jaisalmer is a far-fetched area in the desert, 150 miles away from Jodhpur, people do not remain in Jaisalmer as their families are in Jodhpur. Will you shift the headquarters from Jaisalmer to Jodhpur so that they will go to Jaisalmer but they will live in Jodhpur? You have found gas in 4 wells out of 16, which means 25 per cent. In view of the shortage in the country, I would request you to survey Jaisalmer, Jalore and Barmer. You will find more oil in Rajasthan. Do not feel shy; spend more, hundreds of crores of rupees and you will find oil necessary for the entire country.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: It is a fact that out of the 16 wells that have been dug so far very little gas has been found. It is very little and commercially it is not viable. The hon. Member wants to know whether we are prepared to intensify our activities in that area. I have already made it clear that we have no proposal to drop or abandon that area. We want to intensify our activities. We have recently handed over the entire western part of Jaisalmer to Oil India, another organisation which is doing oil exploration and survey work. In order to prepare prospects for further drilling, it is necessary to carry out surveys by improved techniques, called common depth point technique. It is proposed to deploy one more seismic party to accelerate the tempo of work. Orders for

desert-worthy field vehicles and sophisticated, digital seismographs have been placed. As soon as the vehicles and equipment are received, the new party would be added. After these seismic surveys have delineated suitable prospects, exploratory drilling is proposed to be resumed.

This will give an idea that we are thinking of going in a very big way in that area to find out oil. Finance is not a constraint. We are prepared to spend any amount of money, because we are now spending a lot of money in order to import oil. So, in order to find oil in our own country we shall not hesitate to spend whatever is required.

A point was made by the hon. Member that the headquarters should be shifted to some other place. I will definitely consider this suggestion when we start the activities. When the activities are intensified, when the activities warrant that the headquarters should be shifted to some other place, we will consider it.

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : जैसलमैर में आप का ओ एन जी सी कार्यालय बन हुआ है, 15 लाख रुपए वहां भवन में खर्च किए हुए हैं; कर्मचारियों के लिए रहने की व्यवस्था है, रेस्ट हाउस है, सारी व्यवस्था है तो फिर क्यों जोधपुर के अन्दर यह कार्य कर रहे हैं ? इस से कार्य में बाधा पड़ रही है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो हो गया। उस का तो जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि पाकिस्तान की सुई और मारी क्षेत्र में उधैर की एरिया में गैस बड़ी मात्रा में निकल गई है तो इस की इस में संभावना बहुत अधिक है, इस लिए इस के लिए आप युद्ध स्तर पर कार्य क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैंने यह सुना है; मुझे मालूम नहीं है, कि हमारी

एरिया के उस तरफ पाकिस्तान की एरिया में काफी गैस मिली है लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि यहां पर हम लोगों को इतना करने के बाद भी हम लोगों को गैस या आयल नहीं मिला है। लेकिन क्यों कि यह डैजर्ट एरिया है और डैजर्ट एरिया में गैस वा आयल मिलता है, यह हमारा अनुभव है और ऐसा हम समझते हैं, इसलिए जितना भी इसके लिए हमें करना है वह हम कर रहे हैं, हम ने इसका प्रोग्राम बनाया है और उस प्रोग्राम के लिए जितना भी धन खर्च होगा वह खर्च करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं।

श्री बीलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बीकानेर और नागौर जिले में बहुत पुराना लिग्नाइट कोल पाया गया है और स्थानीय लोगों का कहना है कि वहां पर तेल और गैस के भी पाए जाने की अधिक सम्भावना है लेकिन वहां पर अभी तक कोई भी सव का कार्य नहीं किया गया है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि अधिक संभावना वाले क्षेत्र को देखते हुए क्या वहां पर तुरन्त सर्वे कराने की कोशिश की जायगी ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि ओ एन जी सी ने अभी तक जो काम किया है वह किया है लेकिन अब ओ एन जी सी को छोड़ कर आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड की यह काम सौंप दिया है, जहां भी सर्वे करना है वे करायेंगे और जहां भी वेल्स ड्रिल करने हैं वे वेल्स ड्रिल करने का इन्तजाम करेंगे।

SHRI MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA: Is it not a fact that these drilling operations were given up because of the aggression of Pakistan in the year 1965 in that area?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have no idea about that. So far as drilling operations are concerned, the hon. Member must be knowing better.

AN HON. MEMBER: He was the Chief Minister.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA: For the information of the Minister I may say that this is a very promising area, but actually speaking, it was given up during 1965, and after that it has not been resumed.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I want to correct the hon. Member, it has not been given up. That in what I say. We have not abandoned that area. We are going to take it up in an intensified manner. *(Interruptions)*

Documentary Films on Tribal Life

***742. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the documentary films produced by his Ministry based on tribal socio-economic and cultural life from 1977 to 1980;

(b) the plan and programme proposed by his Ministry to produce the films on tribals of India for the current year;

(c) whether his Ministry has evolved a policy on producing short films on tribal life and culture in Sixth Plan period in order to exhibit them to the people and also preserve them; and

(d) if so, the funds provided for such films so far and for the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI

RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A statement showing the names of documentary films produced by the Ministry based on tribal socio-economic and cultural life from 1977 to 1980 has been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Films Division's programme for 1980-81 includes following films for production on Tribals of India:

1. Mizoram
2. Cultural Problems of North Eastern Region.
3. Life in Vindhyachal
4. Lambanis
5. Aboriginal Tribes in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Films Division has a scheme included in the Plan (1978-83) for setting up production centres in Eastern and Southern Regions for production of films in 16 mm. These Centres will produce films in the languages of the concerned regions and also in tribal dialects of the Eastern and Southern Region. Under the scheme, 16 films in eight regional languages are proposed to be produced on subjects specifically relating to tribal areas and tribal problems.

(d) The cost of the films produced on tribals of India so far and the productions to be undertaken during 1980-81 is met from the total budgetary grant of the Films Division. There is no special earmarking of funds for production of films on tribals. However, out of the total outlay of Rs. 310 lakhs excluding proposed for the setting up of the two production centres, about Rs. 30 lakhs excluding expenditure of non-recurring nature is expected to be on the 16 films in 8 regional languages to be produced on tribal peoples. The Scheme is in the final stage of approval.

Statement

NAMES OF THE DOCUMENTARY FILMS PRODUCED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING ON TRIBAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL LIFE FROM 1977 TO 1980.

S. No. Name of Documentary Film Produced by Films Division

1. Lamps
2. Where time stands still
3. Settled Cultivation
4. Rhythm of a New Life
5. Of Forests Tribals and Progress
6. Meghalaya
7. Chhatisgarh
8. Rhythm of Eastern Region
9. A change

Produced by Doordarshan

10. Hihu Festival of Assam
11. Youth activity in Tribal area at Talasari
12. Tarabai modak Social Worker in Tribal Areas.
13. Katakari Tribe
14. Thakkar Tribe
15. Balikashram
16. Anandgram
17. Baster Ke Adiwasi.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for setting up film production centres in the Southern and Eastern regions. I would like to know from the hon Minister the places selected for the establishment of these production centres. In part (c) of my question I asked whether there is a policy on producing documentary films on tribal life and culture adopted by the Ministry to give the guidelines to the TV and the documentary film production centres proposed by the Ministry, by which identification of the tribal problems and problems of the Scheduled Castes also can be made through the films which will be produced by the film production centres. I would like to know clearly about this.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The guideline for the production of films is to select films which will reflect the life and culture of the people in these regions. This is the general guideline. There is no necessity of spelling it out in detail because it will differ from place to place and situation to situation. I may inform the hon. Member that, as has been stated, the National Film Development Corporation and the Films Division will undertake the production of 16 mm. films. We want to go in a big way on 16 mm. film production as it is cheaper and more popular and can be undertaken on a local basis. So, the 16 mm. movement will more or less be started for the production of films in these areas. This is to be done by the National Film Development Corporation and the Films Division. Door Darshan also produces films from these areas, and they are preserved in our archives and our libraries. So, both these activities will be undertaken simultaneously to produce more films on the cultural life and socio-economic life of our tribal people.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: May I know whether the Minister knows that there are 544 tribal dialects and that there are fifty five or so of them which have been included in the schedule of tribal languages? Will he produce films in these tribal languages so that they can shown to the people speaking them?

Secondly, arising out of my main question, may I know whether the Ministry earmarks money for the production of films from his own Ministry? I put this specific question because the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Prime Minister also wrote letters to the Central Ministries to earmark funds for tribal development. So, may I know whether money has been earmarked by which the Films Division can produce films on a large scale so that more tribes can be covered?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as this Ministry is concerned, as has been stated, out of a total outlay of Rs. 310 lakhs proposed, Rs. 150 lakhs go for the production of films. Out of this, Rs. 30 lakhs have been earmarked exclusively for producing films on tribal life. Other Ministries also have programmes and earmarking of funds for the welfare of the tribal people. If funds from the other Ministries are made available for the production of films, our Ministry will be only too glad to utilise those resources for producing films. I can assure him that we are willing to produce the films.

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न के "ख" भाग में आपने जवाब दिया है कि इस साल (1980-81) में आप मिजोरम कल्चरल प्राब्लम आफ नार्थ-इस्टर्न रीजन, लाइफ इन विध्याचल, लम्बानिस, एबोरीजनल ट्राइब्स इन मध्य प्रदेश वगैरह की ट्राइबल फिल्म प्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं। मैं यह पूरे हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में भी एक क्रोया ट्राइब है, जहाँ आपको मालूम है श्री रामचन्द्र सीता जी के साथ 8 साल तक गोदावरी के किनारे रहे थे और इस ट्राइब ने श्री रामचन्द्र जी और सीता जी की खिदमत की थी।

In view of this I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take this fact also into consideration that Ram along with Sita lived there for about eight years, and that the culture of these people should be shown to the whole nation. May I know whether the Government is taking any steps to produce films of these tribals?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will definitely give importance to the information that a particular tribe had served Ram and Sita. I know others who had served Ram very much like our Hanuman and the whole tribe. (Interruptions) Andhra is rich in tribal culture. I appreciate that. Therefore, we have already included Lambadi, who mainly come from Andhra and some parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: It is a very important question. I was a bit disappointed that, while replying to a previous question, Mr. Sathe said that culture is divided between three Ministries. According to me culture is indivisible. As far as this question is concerned, giving impetus to and promoting tribal culture is quite important. Had we done that from the beginning, this north-eastern region problem would not have been there. Jawaharlal Nehru was very much keen on preserving and promoting the culture of tribals. Actually he went to the tribals. . . (Interruptions) . . . and set an example. He even danced with them. I have come across a documentary films where he was seen dancing with the tribals and thus promoting their culture. Will the Minister set an example by going to the tribals and dance with them with his Minister colleagues thereby giving an impetus to the tribal culture? I want a pertinent answer to this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will accept this suggestion, because I really do not want to hurt the susceptibilities of the tribals by trying to go and dance with them. But if my friend agrees to come with me, then I am willing to go.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am prepared to go with him.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश के बहुत बड़े हिस्सों में सयाल, उराब, हो और मुण्डा जातियों के लोग बहुत बड़ी तादाद में रहते हैं और बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। उनको आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक रूप से उठाना अत्यावश्यक है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन इलाकों में सयाल, उराब और मण्डारी भाषाओं में फिल्म बनाने की कोई योजना आप ने बनाई है? अगर बनाई है तो वह क्या है? यदि नहीं बनाई है तो शीघ्र से शीघ्र आप का इस तरफ जाने का कोई विचार है या नहीं?

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप के सुझाव पर अवश्य विचार किया जायेगा और आप का सहयोग यदि मिले तो यहां भी फिल्म बनाई जा सकती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस का मतलब है कि आप के पास कोई योजना नहीं है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, सभा पटल पर रखे हुए विवरण से पता चलता है कि बिहार का छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र जो हिन्दुस्तान का सुविख्यात आदिवासी क्षेत्र है और वह आज तक इस मंत्रालय द्वारा भी उपेक्षित रहा है। क्या मंत्री जी इस ओर विचार करेंगे कि वहां की जो संस्कृति है, उस छोटा नागपुर के सांस्कृतिक जीवन पर कोई फिल्म बनाई जाए?

श्री बसन्त साठे : छोटा नागपुर के इलाके के बारे में पहले फिल्म बन चुकी है। इसलिए इस में 1980-81 में उस का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है पर इस में आप विश्वास रख सकते हैं कि हिन्दु-स्थान का कोई भी क्षेत्र जहां आदिवासी

लोग रहते हैं, उस को उपेक्षित नहीं रखा जाएगा।

डीजल के आबंटन के लिये नीति

* 736. **श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डीजल पम्पों को डीजल दिये जाने का सतथ्य आधार क्या है;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजपथों पर स्थित तथा राज्यीय राजपथों पर स्थित डीजल पम्पों को डीजल दिये जाने के लिये कोई अनुपात निर्धारित किया गया है; और,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या राष्ट्रीय राजपथों तथा अन्य स्थानों पर स्थित डीजल पम्पों को डीजल तेल के आबंटन की नीति वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर बनाई जायेगी और यदि हां, तो यह नीति कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री

(श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) डीजल पम्पों को हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल का आबंटन तेल कंपनियों मोटे तौर पर इन पेट्रोल पम्पों में हुई पिछली बिक्री के आधार पर करती है। परन्तु सूखा, कृषि और अन्य क्षेत्रों आदि से विशिष्ट उपभोक्ता मांगों जैसे पहलुओं के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। विशिष्ट पेट्रोल पम्पों की सप्लाई, संबंधित राज्य सरकार की सलाह पर उनके द्वारा बताई गई प्राथमिकताओं और आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर अधिक अथवा कम भी की जा सकती है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई अनुपात निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों को अक्टूबर, 1979 से हाई स्पीड डीजल का मासिक आबंटन कर रहा है।

राज्यो सरकारों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे राज्य में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की कृषि, परिवहन आदि जैसी मांग के लिये डीजल के वितरण के लिये प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित करें। राष्ट्रीय राजपथों और अन्य स्थानों पर डीजल पम्पों को डीजल का आबंटन तेल कंपनियों द्वारा उपयुक्त (क) भाग के उत्तर में दिखाये गये अन्य पहलुओं और उनकी पिछली बिक्री के आधार पर किया जाता है।

Transfer of Neyveli Thermal Power Station to Tamil Nadu

*743. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has made a bid for the transfer of the 600-megawatt Neyveli Thermal Power Station from the Central to State Control in the interest of more efficient management of production and distribution; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Maharashtra's demand for Kerosene and HSD

*744. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the monthly demand of Kerosene and H.S.D. of Maharashtra for the month of June, July and August 1980 and the allotments made;

(b) what is the machinery of the Central Government to see whether the distribution of H.S.D. and

Kerosene in the States is done according to guidelines or the directions issued by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, are Government satisfied with the distribution of these two items?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: (a) The allocations of Kerosene and High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil for Maharashtra for the months of June, July and August 1980 are as under:—

Month	(Figures in Metric Tonnes)	
	Alloca- tion of Kerosene	Alloca- tion of HSD
June 1980	62270	107500
July 1980	66470	107500
August 1980	64100	95200

No specific quantity has been asked for by Maharashtra Government for kerosene and HSD for these months excepting for a request made by the State Government in the 4th week of July 1980 for additional allocation of about 4800 tonnes of kerosene for July. Keeping in view the fact that only a few days of the month were left, an additional allocation of 3,000 tonnes of kerosene has been made in response to this request.

(b) and (c). Distribution of products like kerosene and HSD within the State is basically the responsibility of the State Government. However, State and District level Coordinators for the oil industry, who are functioning at the State capitals and headquarters of revenue districts respectively, maintain constant liaison with the State and district authorities and generally assist them in the proper and equitable distribution of kerosene and HSD according to the priorities drawn up by the State

Governments for consumption by each sector and area of consumption. Within the current constraints of availability of petroleum products and movement capacity, the present system of controlled distribution of products has, by and large, worked satisfactorily in the country.

Delay in sending Bills to Consumers by DESU

*745. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to computerisation of billing by D.E. S.E. authorities, there has been enormous billing delays causing unprecedented harassment to consumers;

(b) whether some consumers have not even received bills for over a year, and, if so, details and reasons therefor; and

(c) action proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been dislocation in billing the consumers due to introduction of Computerisation Scheme in DESU.

(b) The process of sending bills has been delayed by a few months, in some cases ranging upto eight months, in the case of 4.72 lakhs consumers covered by the present computerisation scheme because of teething problems in switching over from Manual Billing System to Computer Billing. DESU has reported that in some cases particularly in respect of new connections, there may have been delays of about a year in issuing bills due to gap in communication of information from the field.

(c) In order to avoid any harassment to the consumers, instead of sending a consolidated bill for the entire period, bills are being sent for 4

months consumption and consumers have the option to pay the bills in instalments. DESU has reported that steps have been taken by them to reduce the gap in billing of new connections.

Government of India have also constituted a high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Member, Central Electricity Authority to go into the computerised billing system, reasons for inaccuracies and delays in sending the bills to the consumers etc. and give their recommendations. The Committee has been asked to give their report in one month.

Bleeding out of Coal Slurry in Coal Washeries

*746. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the bleeding out of Coal Slurry in Coal Washeries Units Nos. 1 and 2 Dugda, Bhajodih and Santaldih is causing huge loss to national exchequer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to stop such huge loss of public money?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). There is no washery at Santaldih. Normally, washeries discharge effluents which contains some suspended fine coal. Reports have been received that some of the effluent at Dugda-I and Dugda-II overflows from the settling ponds. Action is being taken to improve the recovery of fine coal from the effluent. There is no huge loss to the national exchequer.

Increase in Prices of News-Print

*747. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL:
SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the prices of impoted newsprint

further by Rs. 100 per tonne both in the case of high sea sales and those from buffer stocks of the S.T.C.;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) when the increase will take effect; and

(d) whether this will result in increasing the cost of products in the newspaper industry particularly small and medium ones?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI V. P. SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Trading Corporation has increased the price of imported newsprint by Rs. 190 per tonne and Rs. 100 per tonne provisionally in the case of High sea sales and buffer stock maintained by S.T.C. respectively.

(b) The increase in the price of newsprint both for High sea sales and buffer stock is attributable to the increase in weighted C.I.F. value of newsprint and incidental charges.

(c) The above increase in price is effective from 1st July, 1980.

(d) The provisional increase by STC may have some impact on the cost of production of the newspapers but this increase was perhaps unavoidable because of price-hike in the international market, exchange rates and other costs.

Foreign Collaboration for Hazira Complex

*748. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are presently considering various

proposals for foreign collaboration for Hazira Complex;

(b) if so, what are the details of the foreign collaboration proposals that are being considered;

(c) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(d) whether the World Bank, U.K. and Japan have agreed to provide sufficient loans for this purpose;

(e) if so, how much loan each of them will provide; and

(f) by what time the complex is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) to (c) Government have decided to appoint foreign consultants for the ammonia and urea plants of the Hazira Fertilizer Complex. M/s. Snam Progetti of Italy have been selected as consultants for the urea plants. The selection of consultant for the ammonia plants is, however, still not finalised. A decision in this regard is expected to be taken shortly.

(d) to (f) The World Bank, U.K. and Japan are examining the question of providing loans for meeting the bulk of the foreign exchange requirement of the project. The project is expected to be completed in 48 months after all the approvals are given.

Loan to Coal India Limited

*749. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently any loan was granted to the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries against its paid-up capital; and

(b) if so, how much and the details regarding the benefits likely to flow from this loan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b) Loans are not being sanctioned against paid-up capital, but long-term loans are sanctioned by Government to Coal India Ltd. in addition to the subscription to the equity capital for financing the companies' development plan. During 1980-81 out of a budget provision of Rs. 353 crores for plan schemes of Coal India Rs. 53.26 crores has been sanctioned towards equity and Rs. 8.5 crores as loan to Coal India to maintain the production of coal and to increase it to the target levels laid down in the five year and annual plans. The annual plan for the current year envisages a production of 99 million tonnes of coal.

Agreement with Senegal for production of Phosphatic Fertilizers

***750. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:**
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Senegal have agreed to set up a joint project in Senegal to produce phosphatic fertilisers;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed;

(c) if so, the details of the same;

(d) what will be India's participation in the project; and

(e) what will be its conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) It has been agreed in principle that a consortium of Indian companies will participate in the setting up of a joint venture phosphate fertiliser plant in Senegal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The proposed participation will be upto 20 per cent of the equity capital of the Senegalese Company which will be about \$20 million. The Indian consortium, apart from having a right to participate in the management of the new company, will be entitled to get 33 per cent of the phosphoric acid to be produced in the proposed project.

Demand to Amend Dowry Prohibition Act

***752. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the response of Government to the demand of various women's organisations to amend the existing Dowry Prohibition Act; and

(b) whether Government proposes to make the Act more comprehensive so as to prevent the evil of Dowry?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The demand of the various women's organisations to amend the existing Dowry Prohibition Act is under the active consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Violation of M.R.T.P. Act by Britannia Biscuit Company

***753. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of violation of MRTP Act has come to the notice of the Government with regard to Britannia Biscuit Company or any of its allied/subsidiary companies;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether violation of Company Law, of any kind by the said Company has come to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

No case of violation of the MRTP Act has come to the notice of the Government with regard to Britannia Biscuit Company (now Britannia Industries Limited). It has no allied/subsidiary companies. However, the MRTP Commission has instituted the following two enquiries against the company:—

(a) Restrictive trade practices enquiry under Section 10(a)(iv) of the MRTP Act alleging the following restrictive trade practices being indulged by the company.—

(i) High expenditure under certain heads.

(ii) Arbitrary Price Increases.

(iii) Price Differential.

(b) Restrictive trade practices enquiry under Section 10(a)(iii) of the MRTP Act alleging the following restrictive trade practices being indulged by the company.—

(i) Allocation of territory.

(ii) Resale price maintenance;

(iii) Exclusive dealings.

These enquiries are still pending before the Commission. No enquiry relating to monopolistic trade practices has been instituted by the Commission against the company.

Depiction of Women Characters in Films

*754. **SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government are aware that in more than 75 per cent of Hindi commercial films and art Cinemas, women have been depicted as inferior to men; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) It would be difficult to generalise that in more than 75 per cent of Hindi films women have been depicted as inferior to men. It may be that the image of Indian women is distorted in some films. However, where such distortions contravene the provisions in the Cinematograph Act 1952 relating to public order decency and morality, necessary excisions are made in the films by the Board of Film Censors.

Supply of Natural Gas by Bangla Desh

*755. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD.**

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangla Desh has proposed to sell one trillion cubic ft. of natural gas to India and Government of India have agreed to bear all expenses in laying all pipe lines;

(b) if so, when this scheme is expected to materialise and supplies started; and

(c) has any agreement been signed and if so, what are its terms?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Only preliminary talks to explore the possibility of import of Natural Gas from Bangladesh have been held between the two sides recently. No firm commitment have been made by either side.

**भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी द्वारा निर्वाचन
आयोग को दिया गया ज्ञापन**

756 श्री राजाजितार शास्त्री : क्या
बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
श्री बिहार राज्य परिषद (संसद) ने
निर्वाचन आयोग को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका न्यौरा क्या
है ; और

(ग) ज्ञापन पर सरकार की क्या
प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री
(श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ज्ञापन में यह अधिकारन किया
गया है कि 59—मु. फरफरपुर, 66—बिहार,
75—हरनाथी, 80—संशारपुर, 81—फरपुर-
रास, 83—मधेपुर, 84—मणिगाछी, 85—
बहेडा, 86—धनश्यामपुर, 87—बहेडी,
100—रोसेडां, 113—त्रिवेनीगंज, 117—
सहरसा, 119—सिमरी, खित्तारपुर, 191—
शेखपुर, 211—फुलारी, 246—घोसी
और 260—वारसलिंगंज विधान सभा
निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न मतदान केन्द्रों पर
मतदान में बाधली और उन पर कब्जा
करने की घटनाएं हुई।

(ग) राज्य प्राधिकारी इस ज्ञापन
की विषय वस्तु का अन्वेषण कर रहे
हैं और निर्वाचन आयोग उनसे इस संबंध
में रिपोर्ट का प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है।
निर्वाचन आयोग में एक सेल भी इन बातों
को जांच पड़ताल कर रहा है।

**News Items Real Money Vs. Real
Janata**

2915. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will
the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to the news item appearing in
the 'Sunday' Magazine dated 25th
May 1980 captioned 'Real Money vs.
real Janata'; and

(b) if so, which is the real Janata
recognised by the Chief Election Com-
missioner?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUS-
TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER). (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) At present no party has been
recognised by the Election Commis-
sion as "Janata Party" under the
Election Symbols (Reservation and
Allotment) Order, 1968. However,
the group of the "Janata Party" led
by Shri Chandrashekhar was recog-
nised by the Commission on 30th
April, 1980 on ad-hoc basis as a Na-
tional Party under the name of
"Janata Party (JP)" for the purposes
of general elections to the nine State
Legislative Assemblies held in May,
1980. The group led by Shri Atal
Behari Vajpayee was recognised by
the Commission as a National Party
known as "Bhartiya Janata Party",
on 25th April, 1980.

The Election Commission has also
decided that till a final decision in
the dispute arising out of the appli-
cation of Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi
dated 14th April, 1980 is taken,
neither of the two groups shall use
the name "Janata Party".

**कालायात और नागौर में पीन के पानी को
सालाई के लिए उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना**

5916. श्री मनमूल सिंह चौधरी :
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का कालायात और नागौर क्षेत्र के गांवों के लिये स्थानीय आधार पर पानी का सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, लंकान्तार उठाऊ योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई नहर की भांति कालायात और नागौर उठाऊ नहर योजनाओं पर कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है जिससे कि सरकार को इस कार्य के लिये प्रति वर्ष तदर्थ व्यवस्था करने के लिये जो अनावश्यक खर्च करना पड़ता है उसे बचाया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केंदार पांडे) :

(क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने फरवरी, 1977 में राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के चरण दो में संशोधन किया था और उससे पांच लिफ्ट स्कीयों का व्यवस्था की थी, जिनमें राजस्थान नहर के पूर्व में स्थित कालायात और नागौर क्षेत्रों को स्कीयों में भी शामिल थी। हालांकि ये स्कीयें मुख्यतः सिंचाई स्कीयों के रूप में तैयार की गई हैं लेकिन इन संबंधित क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था होती। बाद में, 1978 में राज्य सरकार द्वारा पुनर्विचार किया गया और एक संशोधित प्रस्ताव तैयार किया गया जिसमें राजस्थान नहर के पश्चिम में स्थित कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों में प्रवाह सिंचाई करना ही शामिल था। इस संशोधित प्रस्ताव में भी उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी का व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत का स्वीकार किया गया था। लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने इस मामले में कोई अन्तिम फैसला नहीं किया है।

(Time Bound Promotion Scheme in Neyveli Lignite Corporation)

5917. **SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANTHI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a "Time bound promotion Scheme" has been introduced in Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Tamil Nadu in 1979; if so, the details thereof and whether the above scheme has been approved by the Department of Personnel;

(b) whether the promotions of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officials have been badly affected on account of sudden introduction of the above scheme; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees' Welfare Association has represented to the Management on this issue previously and if so, what are the details and the details of the remedial action taken on these by the Management; and

(d) if the above scheme had not been introduced suddenly, how many Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees would have got the promotions from 1-1-79 upto now, grade wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that a "Time Bound Promotion Scheme" was introduced in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation with effect from 1-1-79, as a part of the comprehensive wage settlement dated 18-10-78 under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Under this scheme, promotion is given from one grade to a higher grade/post where there is regular channel of promotion, and to the next higher scale where there is no specific line of promotion, after completion of 10 years of service in the respective grade or scale of pay. The promotion is subject to passing of tests etc. wherever already prescribed. The benefit of such promotion will be the same as for the employees who are promoted regularly against the vacancies.

The scheme has been approved by the Board of Directors of Neyveli

Lignite Corporation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. They wanted to have the number of qualifying years (10 years) to be reduced for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, which was not agreed to as there is no such relaxation even in the normal case of promotion.

They were advised that if there are actual vacancies and no person is available who has completed 10 years of service, the vacancies are filled up with reference to the previous qualifying years of service prescribed for the respective post (prior to the Time Bound Promotion Scheme) and the roaster points are strictly observed.

(d) The promotion under the Time Bound Promotion Scheme are not against the vacancies. However, against the actual number of vacancies that have arisen during the period from January '79 to March '80 (about 125) only 27 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees would have normally got promoted according to the 40 point roaster. But, after the Time Bound Promotion Scheme, about 77 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees have had the benefit of promotion.

Setting up of Soda Ash Factory at Ongole, Andhra Pradesh

5918. SHRI PASALA PENCHALALAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up of Soda Ash Factory at Ongole in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost and capacity of the industry; and

(c) whether it will be with foreign collaboration; if so, the quantum of foreign exchange involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production of Acids

5919. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total yearly production each of (1) sulphuric acid (2) hydrochloric acid (3) nitric acid (4) formic acid (5) acetic acid (6) ascorbic acid (7) tartaric acid in each of the years 1976—80; and

(b) what are the units which produce each of the above acids in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total yearly production in the organised sector of the chemicals namely; Sulphuric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Nitric Acid, Acetic Acid and Ascorbic Acid during the years 1976 to 1980 has been as under:—

Sl. No.	Item	Production (in tonnes)				
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (Jan. to June.)
1	Sulphuric Acid.	1660000	2020000	2110000	2060000	1200000
2	Hydrochloric Acid.	230000	160000	190000	180000	110000
3	Nitric Acid	550000	490000	540000	600000	310000
4	Acetic Acid	24983	23978	30978	32077	14860 (provisional)
5	Ascorbic Acid	408.55	569.45	685.82	797.87	226.68 (Jan. to April, 80)

Regarding Formic Acid, the figures of annual production are available on financial year basis. They are as under:—

Year	Production (in tonnes)
1976-77	987
1977-78	1093
1978-79	1296
1979-80	945

There is no unit manufacturing Tartaric Acid in the organised sector.

(b) Names of the units which are engaged in the manufacture of the above Acids in India are given in the Statement.

Statement

ITEM No. 1 (Sulphuric Acid)

The following 74 units in the organised sector are engaged with the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid.

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. M/s. Andhra Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd., Tadanalli, Distt. Guntur.
2. M/s. Andhra Sugar Ltd., Venkatapuram, Tanuku, Distt. W. Godawari.
3. M/s. Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd., Vishakapatnam, Distt. W. Godawari.
4. M/s. Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Maula Ali Hyderabad.
5. M/s. Krishna Industrial Corporation Ltd., Nidada Vola, Distt. W. Godawari.
6. M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Vishakapatnam Distt. W. Godawari.

ASSAM

7. M/s. Associated Industries (P) Ltd., Chandrapur, Distt. Kanop, (Near Gauhati).
8. M/s. Assam Oil Co. Ltd., Digboi, Distt. Dibrugarh.

9. M/s. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., Namrup.

BIHAR

10. M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Bokaro Steel City, Distt. Dhanbad.
11. M/s. Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., Tatanagar, Distt. Jamshedpur.
12. M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmia Nagar, Distt. Rohtas.
13. M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, Distt. Singhbhum.
14. M/s. Tin Plate Co. of India Ltd., Gulmuri, Distt. Singhbhum.
15. M/s. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Jaduguda Mines, Distt. Singhbhum.
16. M/s. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Sindri, Distt. Dhanbad.
17. M/s. Hindustan Copper Compound, Ghatsilla, Distt. Singhbhum.

DELHI

18. M/s. D.C.M. Chemical Works, Najafgarh Road, Delhi.

GUJARAT

19. M/s. Adarsh Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Udhana, Distt. Surat.
20. M/s. Anil Starch Product Ltd., Ahmedabad.
21. M/s. Anil Starch Products Ltd., Bhavnagar.
22. M/s. Atul Products Ltd., Atul Distt. Bulsar.
23. M/s. Baroda Rayon Corporation Ltd., Udhna, Distt. Surat.
24. M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizers Ltd., Fertilizer Nagar, Distt. Baroda.
25. M/s. Indian Rayon Corporation, Veraval, Junagarh Road.
26. M/s. Navin Fluorine Industries Ltd., Bastar, Distt. Surat.
27. M/s. Paushak Ltd., Baroda.

HARYANA

28. M/s. Indian Sulphuric Acids Industries Ltd., Shahabad, Distt. Kurukshetra.
29. M/s. Daruhera Chemicals Co., Daruhera.
30. M/s. Gammon Fertilizers Chemicals Ltd., Belagula, Distt. Mandia.

KERALA

31. M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Udyogmandal, Distt. Ernakulam.
32. M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Ambalanadu, Distt. Cochin.
33. M/s. Travancore Rayon Ltd., Rayon Puram, Ernakulam.
34. M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Kochuvelli, Distt. Trivandrum.
35. M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., Bihani Puram, Distt. Ernakulam.

MAHARASHTRA

36. M/s. Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Kalyan, Bombay.
37. M/s. Dharmasi Morarji and Chemicals Co. Ltd., Ambernath, Distt. Thana.
38. M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Marveli, Chamber, Bombay.
39. M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Rasayani, Panvel, Kolaba.
40. M/s. Indian Dyestuffs Industries, Kalyan, Shahad.
41. M/s. National Rayon Corporation, Mohoru, Kalyan.
42. M/s. Western Chemical Industries, Goregaon East, Bombay.
43. M/s. West India Chemicals Ltd., Lohikal Ghot, Poona Distt.
44. M/s. Solar Chemicals, Chandrapur.

45. M/s. Alright Morarji and Pandit Ltd., Ambernath, Distt. Thana.

MADHYA PRADESH

46. M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Co. Ltd., Birlagram, Distt. Nagda.
47. M/s. Dharmasi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd., Kumhari, Distt. Durg.
48. M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Bhilai, Distt. Durg.

ORISSA

49. M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Rourkela, Distt. Rourkela.

PUNJAB

50. M/s. Punjab Sulphur Products, Rail Majra, Balachaur, Distt. Hoshiarpur.

RAJASTHAN

51. M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Debari, Distt. Udaipur.
52. M/s. Shriram Rayons, Shriram Nagar, Kotah, Distt. Kotah.
53. M/s. Hindustan Copper Corporation, Khetrinagar.
54. M/s. Bharat Alums and Chemicals Ltd., Alwar, Distt. Alwar.

TAMIL NADU

55. M/s. Kothari (Madras) Ltd., Ennore, Madras.
56. M/s. Coimbatore Pioneer Fertilizers Ltd., Coimbatore, Distt. Coimbatore.
57. M/s. E.I.D. Parry Ltd. Ranipet, Distt. North Arcot.
58. M/s. E.I.D. Parry Ltd., Ennore, Madras.
59. M/s. Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd., Kaduvelli, Madras.
60. M/s. South India Viscose Ltd., Sirumugha, Distt. Coimbatore.
61. M/s. Nagpal Petro-Chemicals Ltd., Manali, Madras.

62. M/s. Southern Petro-Chemicals Industries Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin, Distt. Tuticorin.

UTTAR PRADESH

63. M/s. Cownpore Chemical Works Pvt. Ltd., Anwar Ganj, Kanpur.
 64. M/s. J.K. Cotton Spg. Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., J.K. Puri, Kanpur.
 65. M/s. Rallis India Ltd. (Chemical Division), Magarware, Distt. Unnao.

WEST BENGAL

66. M/s. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Works, Kanihati, Distt. 24-Parganas.
 67. M/s. Hindustan Heavy Chemicals Ltd., Khardah, Distt. 24-Parganas.
 68. M/s. Steel Authority of India, (Maris E. Rly.), Distt. Durgapur.
 69. M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Burnpur, Distt. Burdwan.
 70. M/s. Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd., Tribeni, Distt. Hooghly.
 71. M/s. Phosphate Co. Ltd., Rishra, Distt. Hooghly.
 72. M/s. Jayshree Chemicals and Fertilizers, Khardash, Distt. 24-Parganas.
 73. M/s. C. D. Thakar & Co., Jeman, Distt. Rupnaranpur.
 74. M/s. Hindustan Level Ltd. Haldia, Distt. Midnapur.

ITEM No. 2 (Hydrochloric Acid)

The following 26 units in the organised sector are engaged with the manufacture of Hydrochloric Acid:—

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. M/s. Andhra Sugar Ltd., Kovvur-534350.

BIHAR

2. M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., P.O. Dalmianagar-252329.

DELHI

3. M/s. D.C.M. Chemical Works, Najafgarh Road, Delhi.

GUJARAT

4. M/s. Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co. Ltd., Calico Mills (Chemical Division), Ahmedabad-380022.
 5. M/s. Atul Products Ltd., Post-Atul, Distt. Bulsar (W. Rly.)
 6. M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Mithapur, Okhamandal.

HARYANA

7. M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Jagadhri, P.O. Yamuna-nagar.

KARNATAKA

8. M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., village—Binaga, P.O. Karwar.

KERALA

9. M/s. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Eloor, P.O. Udyogmandal, Via Alwaye.

MADHYA PRADESH

10. M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd., (Chemical Division), P.O. Birlagram.
 11. M/s. Hukum Chand Jute Mills Ltd., P.O. Amlai Paper Mills, Distt. Shahdol.
 12. M/s. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., P.O. Nepanagar.

MAHARASHTRA

13. M/s. Ahmedabad Mfg. and Calico Printing Co. Ltd., (Calico Chemical, Plastics and Fibres Division), Anik Chembur, Bombay-400074.
 14. M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., P.O. Ballarpur.
 15. M/s. Century Chemicals, Murbad Road, Kalyan Road.

16. M/s. J.K. Chemicals Ltd., Panchapakadi, Thana.
17. M/s. National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Mohone, Kalyan.
18. M/s. Standard Mills Co. Ltd., Ghandsoli, Thana, Belapur Road, Thana.

ORISSA

19. M/s. Jayshree Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Ganjam.

RAJASTHAN

20. M/s. Shriram Vinyl and Chemical Industries Ltd., Shriramnagar, Kota-324004.

TAMIL NADU

21. M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemicals Works Ltd., Sahupuram-628202. P.O. Arumuganeri.
22. M/s. Mettur Chemicals Indl. Corporation Ltd., Mettur Dam-636402.

UTTAR PRADESH

23. M/s. Kanoria Chemicals and Industries Ltd., P.O. Renukoot.

WEST BENGAL

24. M/s. Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., P.O. Rishra-712248.
25. M/s. Durgapur Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Durgapur-4.
26. M/s. Hindustan Heavy Chemicals Ltd., 15, B.T. Road, Khardah.

ITEM No. 3 (Nitric Acid)

The following 7 units in the organised sector are engaged with the manufacture of Nitric Acid:—

1. M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd., Gomia (Bihar).
2. M/s. Deepak Nitrate Private Ltd., Nandesari, (Gujarat).
3. M/s. Fertilizer Corporation of India, Sindri (Bihar).

4. M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd., Naya Nangal, Hoshiarpur (Punjab).

5. M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Chembur, Bombay (Maharashtra).

6. M/s. Steel Authority of India Ltd., Rourkela (Orissa).

7. M/s. Southern Nitro-Chemicals Ltd., Tehsil Saidapet, Chingleput (Tamil Nadu).

ITEM No. 4 (Acetic Acid)

The following 12 units in the organised sector are engaged with the Acetic Acid:—

1. M/s. Hyderabad Construction Co., Hyderabad.
2. M/s. Andhra Sugar Ltd., Tanuku, Andhra Pradesh.
3. M/s. Susilk Ltd., Sirpur Kagaznagar, Andhra Pradesh.
4. M/s. Mysore Sugars Ltd., Mandya, Karnataka.
5. M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd., Khopolo, Maharashtra.
6. M/s. Kolhapur Sugars Ltd., Kolhapur, Maharashtra.
7. M/s. Somaya Organo-Chemicals Ltd., Sakarwadi, Distt. Ahmednagar.
8. M/s. Somaya Organics India Ltd., Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh.
9. M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., Bombay.
10. M/s. Gujchem Distillers India Ltd., Billomere, Gujarat.
11. M/s. Trichi Distilleries and chemicals, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu.
12. M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Muzzaffarpur, Bihar.

ITEM No. 5 (Ascorbic Acid)

The following 3 units in the organised sector are engaged with the manufacture of Ascorbic Acid:—

1. M/s. Jayant Vitamins Ltd., Bombay.

2. M/s. M. Sarabhai M. Chemicals, Baroda.

3. M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri (Pune).

ITEM No. 6 (Formic Acid)

Only 1 unit in the organised sector, viz., M/s. Periyar Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Udyog Mandal, Kerala is engaged with the manufacture of Formic Acid.

Revenue from Commercial Services

5920. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total revenue

earned by Government during 1979 from the commercial services of All India Radio and Doordarshan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The provisional figures of revenue earned by All India Radio during the financial year 1979-80 from the commercial service State-wise, is given in the Statement.

Information in respect of Doordarshan is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Revenue figures earned by the AIR during 1979-80

S.No.	State	Gross	Commission	Net
1	Maharashtra	1,51,54,327	22,14,294	1,29,40,033
2	Union Territory of Delhi	1,28,24,765	17,66,962	1,10,57,803
3	West Bengal	1,11,18,187	15,80,165	95,38,022
4	Tamil Nadu	90,36,045	12,56,347	77,79,698
5	Karnataka	59,60,550	8,70,161	50,90,389
6	Gujarat	61,99,943	8,99,635	53,00,308
7	Andhra Pradesh	74,35,844	10,87,717	63,48,127
8	Orissa	21,86,945	3,04,856	18,82,089
9	Bihar	40,11,744	5,69,721	34,42,023
10	Rajasthan	43,31,236	6,31,500	36,99,736
11	Kerala	36,94,402	5,27,524	31,66,878
12	Punjab and Haryana	70,51,957	9,74,212	60,77,745
13	Uttar Pradesh	75,76,102	10,84,421	64,91,681
14	Madhya Pradesh	43,55,279	6,17,517	37,37,762
15	Kashmir	20,17,762	2,73,431	17,44,421
16	Assam	3,000	450	2,550
GRAND TOTAL		10,29,58,088	1,46,58,823	8,82,99,265

Guidelines regarding Regional Language Songs on Radio Stations

5921. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines prescribing proportion of songs in regional languages for transmission through different broadcasting stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have ascertained from different Radio Stations about the implementation of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir. But Regional Stations of All India Radio broadcast light and folk songs mainly in the regional languages and dialects

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

जिला शाबुआ में एक उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना करना

5922. श्री बिलीप सिंह मुरिया: क्या पेट्रोलेियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 1973 में जिला शाबुआ में राज्य सरकार के सहयोग के साथ एक उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये एम० पी० एम्री मोरारजी फटिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड का एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया था;

(ख) इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) इस रॉफ फास्फेट आधारित कारखाने की संभावना एवं लाभप्रदता के बारे में सरकार को प्राप्त परियोजना प्रतिबदन का ज्वीरा क्या है; और

(घ) यह कारखाना कब तक आरंभ किया जाने की संभावना है?

पेट्रोलेियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): (क) जी, हाँ

(ख) से (घ) चूँकि प्रस्तावित उर्वरक कम्पलेक्स शाबुआ खानों से उपलब्ध रॉफ फास्फेट पर आधारित है, मैंने जर्मनी मोरारजी फर्टिलिजर्स कम्पनि लि० की परिचीनता के सहयोगियों में से एक है; इस रॉफ के प्रयोग पर पायलट प्लांट का अध्ययन कर रही है। पायलट प्लांट अध्ययनों के सफल सिद्ध होने के तत्काल बाद परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन कर दिया जायेगा। विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Consumption of petrol by various Ministries

5923. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the quantity of petrol consumed by various Ministries during the last six months—Ministry-wise after the issue of guidelines about economy in the use of petrol and petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Power Scarcity faced by Industry and Agriculture in Gujarat

5925. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is facing power scarcity in the State to meet the demand of industry as well as agriculture;

(b) if so, whether any team from the Centre has been sent to study the situation;

(c) whether the team has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the recommendations made; and

(e) if not, whether Government will consider to send a team to study the situation in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Due to failure of rains in Gujarat resulting in increased agricultural demand and the reduction in system generation due to outage of some of the generating units as well as coal labour strike in Ahmedabad Electric Supply Company, the State had faced some shortage of power during last week. The position has now improved with the return of some of the units to service and only marginal restrictions are in force.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) The proposal would be considered as and when any request is received from the State Government for such an assistance.

Share of Power to H. P. from Dehar and Pong Dam Hydel Projects

5926. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government have been demanding their due share of power from the Dehar and Pong Dam Hydel Projects;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have referred this matter to a One Man Commission; and

(c) the likely date by which the Commission has been asked to give the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The question of determining the final shares of power from the Beas Project was referred to the Consultant of the Ministry of Energy for making recommendations. These

recommendations are under consideration. However a final decision will be taken after consultation with the concerned States.

माहो बजाज सागर सिंचाई परियोजना से राजस्थान को जल की आपूर्ति

5927. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात और राजस्थान के संयुक्त बोर्ड के समझौते के अनुसार वर्ष 1979 से लेकर 30 जून, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान माहो बजाज सागर सिंचाई परियोजना से राजस्थान को पानी दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे क्या कारण थे कि उनके स्वयं बोर्ड के सभापति होने पर भी वह समझौते के अनुसार राजस्थान राज्य को पानी नहीं दिला पाये हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त योजना से राजस्थान राज्य कितने पानी को प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी था और 1 जनवरी, 1979 से 30 जून, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान राज्य को वास्तव में कितना पानी दिया गया है और राज्य को समझौते का शर्तों के अनुसार पानी की पूरी मात्रा न दिए जाने के क्या कारण थे तथा इस संबंध में विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केंदार पांडे)

(क) और (ख) : माहो बजाज सागर परियोजना के लिए राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा माहो नियंत्रण बोर्ड के निदेशन में बांसवाड़ा में माहो नदी पर एक बांध का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना से राजस्थान को जल सप्लाई करने के कार्यक्रम के बारे में राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों द्वारा कोई करार

नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन परियोजना की प्रगति को नियतकालिक समीक्षा के दौरान, जून, 1979 तक जल के आंशिक संचयन और इस प्रयोजन से वर्क्स के समय पर पूरा होने पर, जल राजस्थान को सप्लाई करने का एक प्रस्ताव किया गया था । लेकिन चूंकि ये निर्माणकार्य ठेकेदारों द्वारा धीमी गति से काम किए जाने और सीमेंट की कमी, आदि के कारण पूरे नहीं किए जा सके और अभी भी इन पर काम चल रहा है, इसलिए इस परियोजना से राजस्थान को अभी तक कोई पानी सप्लाई नहीं किया गया है ।

Kashi Cold Storage Private Ltd.

5928. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of the Kashi Cold Storage Private Limited, Varanasi, U.P.;

(b) who are the principal shareholders, value of such shares of diffe-

rent rates of classes held by them and the directors;

(c) whether the said Company has not been filing proper returns under the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 and has also committed various other irregularities;

(d) if so, the steps being taken against the Company, Managing Director/Principal Officers along with details of the irregularities committed by them; and

(e) what has been the turnover of sales and other receipts each year during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The following persons constitute the Board of Directors of the company:—

(i) Shri Laxmi Niwas Dalmia.

(ii) Smt. Savitri Devi Dalmia.

(b) The names of the share holders of the company and the number of shares held by each of them are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name	Shares held	Total value of shares.
			Rs.
1	Shri Laxmi Niwas Dalmia (Director)	5,300 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up.	5,30,000
2	Smt. Savitri Devi Dalmia (Director)	3,300 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up.	3,30,000
3	Smt. Savatri Devi Dalmia (as mother and natural guardians of Kunal Dalmia, a minor).	1,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.	1,00,000
4	Miss. Asha Dalmia	400 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up.	40,000
	TOTAL	10,000 equity	10,00,000

(c) & (d). A statement showing the details of the defaults made by the Company in filing the returns by the company under the Companies Act, 1956 and the action taken thereon is attached.

(e) The company's turnover of sales during the years ended 31-12-76, 31-12-77 and 31-12-78 was Nil. Following amounts have, however, been shown as income in the profit and loss accounts for the years mentioned above:—

Particulars	31-12-76	31-12-77	31-12-78
1. Dividend	22,066.78	21,000.00	84,000.00
2. Shares of profit from Kashi Gold storage a firm in which the company is a partner	93,185.85	63,023.57	86,999.80
3. Interest	Nil	2,360.38	..
4. Sundry Creditors' balance written back.	1,954.58
Total	1,17,207.21	86,383.95	1,70,999.80

'A' Defaults in filling the returns under Companies Act, 1956:—

DOCUMENTS	DUE DATE OF FILLING	ACTUAL DATE OF FILLING	ACTION TAKEN
1) Balance sheet as at 31-12-70	30-5-71	31-8-71	Additional Fee of Rs. 25/- imposed.
2) Annual Return made upto 21-4-71	20-6-71	31-7-71	Additional Fee of Rs. 75/- imposed.
3) Balance Sheet as at 31-12-71	26-7-72	16-9-72	Additional Fee of Rs. 50/- imposed.
4) Annual Return made upto 26-6-72	25-8-72	16-9-72	Additional Fee of Rs. 50/- imposed.
5) Balance Sheet as at 31-12-72	29-7-73	2-8-74	Additional Fee of Rs. 150/- imposed.
6) Annual Return made upto 28-6-79	27-8-79	10-9-79	Show cause notice issued. Reply awaited.
7) Balance Sheet as at 31-12-77	Prosecution under section 220 launched. Total fine imposed 1500/-.

'B' Default in adoption of Annual Accounts:—

'B' Default in adoption of Annual Accounts :—

	Due date of adoption	Actual date of adoption	Action taken
(i) Balance Sheet as at 31-12-74	30-6-75	10-6-75	Nil
(ii) Balance Sheets as at 31-12-77. . . .	30-6-78	24-5-79	Nil.

Figures in Metric Tonnes

<i>High Speed Diesel</i>		<i>Kerosene</i>	
Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales

आपात स्थिति के दौरान आकाशवाणी के अधिकारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति।

5929. श्री टी० एस० नेमी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन के निदेशकों के विरुद्ध जांच के बारे में 5 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5756 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के कतिपय अधिकारियों को आपात स्थिति के दौरान समय-पूर्व सेवानिवृत्त कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध शिकायतों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उनमें से किसी अधिकारी को बाद में बहाल कर दिया गया था ; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे और क्या उनमें से कुछ अधिकारी अभी भी कार्यरत हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रशासन में स्वच्छता लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार समय समय पर उच्च पदासीन

अधिकारियों के कार्यकरण का मूल्यांकन करते रहने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क). जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) : एक विवरण, जिसमें आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र निदेशकों के बारे में सूचना दी गई है, सबन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(घ) मूल नियम, केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेंशन) नियम, 1972 और सिविल सेवा विनियमों के अन्तर्गत पहले से ही ऐसे प्रावधान मौजूद हैं जो सरकार को यह अधिकार देते हैं कि वह जनहित में किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को उसके आचरण और कार्य निष्पादन के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर (उसकी सामान्य सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख से पहले) निर्दिष्ट आयु के होने पर अथवा निर्दिष्ट सेवा अवधि पूरा कर लेने पर सेवा निवृत्त कर दे ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	अधिकारी का नाम और पदनाम	शिकायत का ब्यौरा और सेवा निवृत्ति के कारण	क्या बाद में सेवा में बहाल किए गए और यदि हां, तो उसका कारण	क्या अभी भी सेवा में हैं
1.	श्रीमती एस० आर० वेंकटरामन, केन्द्र निदेशक।	मूल नियम 56 (जे) के अन्तर्गत कार्य निष्पादन की समीक्षा के परिणामस्वरूप समय से पूर्व सेवा निवृत्त किया गया।	इनके द्वारा दायर की गई याचिका में उच्चतम न्यायालय के उनके पक्ष में आदेश के परिणामस्वरूप इन्हें बहाल किया गया।	नहीं/(30-4-80 को अधिवाषिकी आयु के होने पर सेवानिवृत्ति हुई।
2.	श्री बी० बी० भोंसले, केन्द्र निदेशक।	-तदैव-	नहीं।	नहीं।
3.	श्री बी० एस० कुमार, केन्द्र निदेशक।	-तदैव-	समय से पूर्व सेवा निवृत्ति के विरुद्ध किए गए अभ्यावेदन की समीक्षा करने के परिणामस्वरूप बहाल किया गया।	हां।
4.	श्री पी० धर्मगनानी, केन्द्र निदेशक।	-तदैव-	-तदैव-	हां।

Agreement for Supply of Natural Gas with Bangladesh

5930. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Bangladesh for supply of natural gas; and

(b) if so, whether this scheme will render the Dankuni low carbonisation scheme for supplying gas to Calcutta redundant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Only preliminary talks to explore the possibility of import of Natural Gas from Bangladesh have been held between the two sides recently. No firm commitments have been made by either side.

समाचार पत्रों का मूल्य नियत करने का प्रस्ताव

5931. श्री सुन्दर शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के समाचार पत्रों के हितों की रक्षा करने की दृष्टि से समाचार पत्रों का मूल्य उनकी पृष्ठसंख्या के अनुसार निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में औपचारिक घोषणा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Cases pending with Company Law Board

5932. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases are pending with Company Law Board Bench No. 4 and 5 for than 5, 4, 3, 2 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) the names of parties in the cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes Sir, There are two cases which are pending for more than 2 years with the Company Law Board Bench No. 4 and 5.

(b) & (c) The particulars of the cases including name of the parties and reasons for pendency are given in the statement attached.

STATEMEN II

Sr. No.	Petition No.	Name of the Petitioner.	Name of the opposite party, if any.	Date on which petition filed.	Subject matter — 1. whether change of registered office. 2. change of object the clause etc.	Reasons for delay in respect of petition ending more than 2 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	49 (141) CLB/WR/78 (Bench No. 4).	M/s. Paperplast Private Limited.	Registrar of Companies, Gwalior	31-12-1977 (incomplete) Paper 11 defects re-submitted on 11-4-1978	Condonation of delay in filling of the particulars of modification of charge created on 17th August, 1973 for Rs. 50,000/- in favour of Bank of Maharashtra which was modified on 25th June, 1976.	The case has been pending for want of compliance under the Bench Rules, and adjournment sought by the petitioner. The case is now ripe for disposal and is fixed for hearing on 26-7-1980.
2	26/17/SRB/78 (Bench No. 5).	M/s. Venkataraman Sugar Enterprises Private Limited (Andhra Pradesh)	Registrar of Companies, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad.	30-1-1978	For confirmation of alteration to Clause III of the Memorandum of Association to add one new clause in terms of the Special Resolution passed by the company, at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 20-5-77 to empower the company to lease out the land, buildings and plant and machinery of the company to any Member of the company or firm in which such Member is a partner or on rental basis.	The petition was pending till 11-4-79 for completion of various formalities by the petitioner under the Bench Rules. Thereafter the petition was listed for hearing on 6-12-79, 24-1-80 but was adjourned on the request of the petitioner. The case was last fixed on 31-3-80 when the Registrar of Companies Andhra Pradesh, with whom the company is registered was directed to conduct limited inspection of the books of the petitioner company with respect to the subject matter of the petition.

His report is awaited.

बिहार की विचाराधीन सिंचाई योजनाएँ

5933. श्री राम बिलास दासबान : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास अनुमोदन के लिए विचाराधीन पड़ी बिहार की सिंचाई योजनाओं के नक्शे तैयार कर लिए गए थे; और

(ख) प्रत्येक योजना की अनुमानित लागत कितनी है और उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : (क) और (ख) : बिहार सरकार ने सिंचाई विकास की कोई मास्टर योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास नहीं भेजी है। इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास निम्नलिखित चार परियोजनाएँ विचाराधीन पड़ी हैं—

(1) कोयलकारीस्वर्णरेखा अग्नोर्बेसिन सिंचाई परियोजना जिस की लागत 105.92 करोड़ रुपए है। इसकी जांच केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में की जा रही है।

(2) उत्तर कोयल परियोजना जिसकी लागत 113.77 करोड़ रुपए है। इस परियोजना को तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा स्वीकार्य पाया गया है परन्तु इसका योजना आयोग द्वारा अभी अनुमोदन किया जाना है।

(3) भैरवा जलाशय स्कीम जिसकी लागत 3.03 करोड़ रुपए है। इसकी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है।

(4) पुनासी जलाशय स्कीम (संथाल परगना) जिसकी लागत 26.09 करोड़ रुपए है। इसकी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है।

Exploration for oil in Cauvery Basin, Tamil Nadu

5934. SHRI S. SINGAR VADIYAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not pursuing the scheme of exploration of oil in the Cauvery Basin in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether under the present conditions the exploration of oil resources in the Cauvery Basin in Tamil Nadu is advantageous and productive; and

(c) -whether Government propose to reconsider and take steps to tap the oil resources in the Cauvery Basin in Tamil Nadu in view of the present oil problems?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATL): (a) Exploration is being continued.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is considered worthwhile to continue exploration in the Cauvery basin.

(c) Does not arise in view of the replies to (a) and (b) above.

Chairman of Delhi Wakf Board

5935. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Delhi Wakf Board has highlighted the problems faced by the Board;

(b) if so, the details of the problems; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their problems?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problems highlighted include the exemption of Wakf properties from the purview of the Delhi

Rent Control Act, 1958, the extension of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, to the Wakf properties in Delhi, deterioration in the financial condition of the Board, development of some urban Wakf properties, etc.

(c) The suggestions regarding exemption of Wakf properties from the purview of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 and the extension of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, to the Wakf properties in Delhi had been examined by the Delhi Administration and that Administration had not found it possible to accept them. The other suggestions are being examined by the Delhi Administration.

Auction of Units, Equipment of Sindri Unit of Fertilisers Corporation of India

5936. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the part (b) of the Starred Question No. 332, on 1st July, 1980 re: auction of fertilizer plant under Sindri Unit of FCI and state:

(a) names of the units and equipment, being auctioned from the Sindri Unit of the F.C.I., their condition and prices of auction;

(b) whether there is any report, technical or otherwise justifying the auction, if so, date and details of that report;

(c) whether it is a fact that the decision to auction the Sindri Plant was taken in the days of Care taker Government; and

(d) whether the present Government propose to review the decision of the past putting a temporary stay on the auction, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No unit is being auctioned. The names of the retired retiring plants of the old Sindri which are being disposed of on the

basis of tenders after advertisement on an All India basis are:

- (1) Semi-water and Producer Gas Plant
- (2) Gas Reforming Plant
- (3) Ammonia Plant (Chemical Construction Corporation) .
- (4) Ammonia Plant (Montecatini)
- (5) Naptha Reform Plant
- (6) Air Separation unit (Linde)
- (7) Air Separation Unit (Frankle Linde).
- (8) Urea Plant
- (9) Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate Plant.

Only those plants and equipment, along with related stores and spares, which are not required by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI), other public sector fertiliser companies and other public sector undertakings are being sold.

The plants being disposed of by sale have all been retired except for the naphtha reformation plant. This plant, though in running condition, cannot be used in a sustained manner unless considerable expenditure is incurred on its repair when it would as a consequence become uneconomical to run.

The price offered by the highest bidder, for which the plants and related stores and spares are being sold is Rs. 400.25 lakhs.

(b) There is no such report. However, the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited had considered the matter from time to time and the decision to dispose of the equipments by inviting tenders through Press advertisement on an All India basis was taken by the Board of Directors of Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited in the meeting on the 4th January, 1980. The tenders received were scrutinised by a duly constituted Tender committee and the price at which the equipments are being sold was approved by the Board of

Directors in the meeting held on 29th May, 1960.

(c) and (d) The decision to dispose of the retiring[retired and redundant equipments of the old Sindri unit is within the competence of the undertaking. The question of Government taking any decision in this regard and its review does not therefore arise.

Damages to Oil refineries, Pipelines in Assam due to Agitation in Assam

5937. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated extent of damage to the oil refineries, pipelines and other petroleum installations in Assam caused as a result of the continuing agitations in Assam during the past one year; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent further damage to these installations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Power Connections to Plastic Industries/Factories in Trinagar, Delhi

5938. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether plastic industries/factories in Trinagar, Delhi are required to have electric power connections;

(b) if so, the number of plastic industries/factories being run in Trinagar with authorised and unauthorised power connections, separately; and

(c) remedial measures proposed by Government to check the unauthorised use of electricity in Trinagar, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) All the industrial units including plastic industries are required to get industrial power connections on completion of usual commercial formalities.

(b) There are 154 plastic industries/factories in Trinagar with authorised electric connections. As per reports of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, there are 76 unlicensed plastic factories in Trinagar.

(c) As per rules of Tariff framed by DESU, penal rate of electricity charges is charged from the unauthorised users of electricity, whenever unauthorised use of electricity comes to their notice. The charges for such misuse are billed for the preceding three years of the date of detection or date of giving connection whichever is later, after giving the consumer formal notice to that effect.

Taking over of the sick power plants

5939. **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over the sick power plants of various States;

(b) if so, the number of power plants of various states including these in Madhya Pradesh being taken over by Government; and

(c) the names of power plants of Madhya Pradesh proposed to be taken over indicating the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The Government has not taken any final decision regarding taking over the sick power plants in the country.

Recovery of Oil from Abandoned Oil Wells

5940. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Scientist has made discoveries in genetics which will help to recover oil from abandoned oil wells;

(b) whether Government would propose to acquire the know-how developed use in our country; and

(c) whether there is a scheme to honour the scientists for the epoch making discovery?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

सरकारी विभागों द्वारा निकाले गये प्रकाशन

5941. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा निकाले गए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी प्रकाशनों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक प्रकाशन में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है और उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसार इन अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी प्रकाशनों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को दिए गए वेतनमान और सुविधाएं एक समान होनी चाहिए; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार के पास "कुक्षेत्र", "भगीरथ" "योजना" तथा अन्य हिन्दी प्रकाशनों में काम कर

रहे कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों तथा उन्हें दी गई सुविधाओं तथा अंग्रेजी प्रकाशनों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों तथा उन्हें प्राप्त सुविधाओं की तुलना में जो असंगतियाँ और असमानताएँ हैं उन्हें दूर करने की कोई योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (घ) विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों की ओर से प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किए जा रहे प्रकाशनों के नाम तथा प्रत्येक प्रकाशन में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या और उनके वेतन मान परिशिष्ट-1 में दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) जो, नहीं । तथापि, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति ने 12 और 13 दिसम्बर, 1977 को अपनी बैठक में यह सिफारिश की थी कि अंग्रेजी की पत्रिकाओं में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की तुलना में हिन्दी पत्रिकाओं में कार्यरत सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों, पदनामों और अन्य सेवा शर्तों में कोई असमानता नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

(घ) "कुक्षेत्र", "योजना" और अन्य हिन्दी प्रकाशनों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों एवं अन्य सुविधाओं में अंग्रेजी की पत्रिकाओं में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले वेतन मानों एवं अन्य सुविधाओं की तुलना में कोई असमानता नहीं है ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	प्रकाशन का नाम	आवृत्तिका	स्टाफिंग पैटर्न			
			प्रधान संपादक/संपादक वरिष्ठ संपादक	सह-संपादक	उप-संपादक	वेतनमान
			वेतनमान (1500-1800 रु.)	वेतनमान (1100-1600 रु.)	वेतनमान (470-750 रु.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	योजना (अंग्रेजी)	पाक्षिक	1	—	2	1
2.	योजना (हिन्दी)	तदैव	—	1	1	2
3.	कुरुक्षेत्र (अंग्रेजी)	—तदैव—	—	1	2	1
4.	कुरुक्षेत्र (हिन्दी)	मासिक	—	—	1	1
5.	बालभारती (हिन्दी)	—तदैव—	—	1	—	1
6.	आजकल (हिन्दी)	—तदैव—	—	1	—	1
7.	इंडियन एंड फारेम रिव्यू (अंग्रेजी)	पाक्षिक	1	—	2	1
8.	एम्प्लायमेंट न्यूज (अंग्रेजी)	साप्ताहिक	—	1	—	—
9.	रोजगार समाचार (हिन्दी)	—तदैव—	—	—	1	—

नोट : (1) प्रधान सम्पादक (योजना) का पदधारी "योजना" के अन्य सभी भाषाधी संस्करणों के सम्पादन कार्य के पर्यवेक्षण और समन्वय के लिए उत्तरदायी है। "बाल भारती" (हिन्दी) के सह-सम्पादक के पद को फरवरी, 1979 में सम्पादक के पद में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया था।

(2) एक अन्य पत्रिका "भगीरथ"—हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी को कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय की ओर से उसकी नीति और स्टाफिंग पैटर्न पर बिना किसी निबंधन के, प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा मुद्रित किया जाता है।

(3) "रोजगार समाचार" "एम्प्लायमेंट न्यूज (अंग्रेजी)" का अनुवाद है।

Farmafin Deal

5942. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 752 on April 17, 1979, assuring the House that the Farmafin deal between IDPL and the Farmafin of Italy will be referred to the Ministry of Finance for investigation and state:

(a) whether any such reference has been made to the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the date and terms of reference and the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, why the assurance given on the floor of the House has not been implemented to date?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The decision of the then Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers was that the issue relating to the agreement between Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited and Farmafin of Italy could be referred to the then Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance after the guarantee trials for all the antibiotics covered by the agreement were completed. While guarantee trials for 'Tetracycline Hydrochloride, Erythromycin Estolate and Doxycycline have been carried out, guarantee trials for Potassium Penicillin and semi-synthetic penicillins are yet to be completed.

पोलिएस्टर फाइबर तथा पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट उद्योगों की स्थापना किया जाना

5943. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की उन कम्पनियों के, राज्यवार, नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने विगत

आठ वर्षों में पोलिएस्टर फाइबर तथा पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए अनुमति हेतु आवेदन किए थे;

(ख) उन कम्पनियों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं, इस प्रयोजन के लिए जिनके आवेदन-पत्र मंजूर किये गये थे; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र के एककों से भी इस बारे में आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या स्थिति है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी में उन आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या शामिल है जिन पर अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है। आवेदन पत्रों पर निर्णय लिए जाने तक सरकार के समक्ष विचाराधीन पत्रों का विवरण प्रकाशित नहीं किया जाता।

संविधान के संशोधित हिन्दी अनुवाद की छपाई

5944. श्री कुन्ता राम भार्या : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संविधान का संशोधित अनुवाद अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में नहीं छपा गया था और यदि हाँ, तो इसकी छपाई में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या इसके हिन्दी संस्करण उपलब्ध होने की कोई तारीख नियत की गई है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख) संविधान का संशोधित अंग्रेजी पाठ (15

जारी, 1980 तक यथावर्तित) फरवरी, 1980 में मुद्रित हुआ था और इस पाठ के साथ उसका हिन्दी पाठ मुद्रित नहीं किया गया क्योंकि आशय यह रहा है कि हिन्दी पाठ को प्राधिकृत अनुवाद के रूप में, ऐसे प्राधिकृत पाठ के प्रकाशन का उपबंध करने वाली विधि के अधिनियमन के शीघ्र पश्चात् उस विधि के अधीन प्रकटित किया जाए। हिन्दी में संविधान के संशोधित पाठ के प्रूफ प्राप्त हो गए हैं। इन प्रूफों में संशोधन और उनमें सुधार की दृष्टि से उनकी जाँच की जा रही है। इन प्रूफों की जाँच अगस्त, 1980 की समाप्ति के पूर्व पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है। इसके पश्चात् शीघ्र ही उन्हें अंतिम रूप से मुद्रण के लिए भेज दिया जाएगा। इसे यथासंभव शीघ्र मुद्रित कराने के सभी संभव प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

Export and Import of Medicines

5945. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drugs and medicines produced in India are sufficient to meet the demands inside the country;

(b) whether India is exporting life saving drugs and medicines if so, to which countries; and

(c) whether India is importing any kind of life saving drugs and medicines, if so, from which countries and the total amount of foreign exchange spent for the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) In the case of bulk drugs, imports are still necessary to supplement the indigenous production. In the case of formulations, however, the country is

largely self-sufficient though small quantities of life saving formulations like anti-cancer formulations are imported.

(b) Yes, Sir. India is exporting a number of drug items including life saving drugs and medicines. The names of the important countries to which such exports are made are as follows:

Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, Philippines, Kenya, Zambia, U.A.E., Muscat, Nigeria, Tanzania, Saudi, Arabia etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. During the year 1979-80 the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of bulk drugs through CPC is reported to be Rs. 21.18 crores. The names of the important countries from which imports of drugs are made are as follows:—

Italy, Japan, U.K., West Germany, China, U.S.A., Portugal, U.S.S.R., Switzerland, Spain, Denmark, Information regarding the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of drugs including imports made by actual users and export houses is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of P.V.C. Resin

5946. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) which companies are producing P.V.C. resin during the last five years and the quantity produced by them;

(b) what quantity of resin was sold by these companies and to what States during the last five years, (yearly);

(c) whether any of these companies is Manufacturing P.V.C. compound from P.V.C. resin;

(d) whether the above action of these companies has been held to be a violation of the M.R.T.P. Act; if so, what action has been taken by Government against them; and

(e) what is the quantity of P.V.C. resin given to Madhya Pradesh people every year during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A Statement furnishing the information is enclosed.

(b) and (e) As the distribution of PVC resin is not regulated by Government, this information is not available with the department.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No enquiries have been instituted against the companies in relation to any matter concerning PVC resin.

Statement

Qty. = Tonnes

Sl. No.	Units	Years				
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (Jan. to June)
1.	The Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co. Ltd.	5293	5678	6836	5334	Nil
2.	Chemicals and Plastics India Ltd.	11384	11128	13972	12095	3363
3.	National Organic Chemicals Ltd.	13025	17389	21373	19343	8178
4.	Plastic Resins and Chemicals Ltd.	2571	7026	717	Nil	Nil
5.	Shriram Chemical Industries	14465	15800	18520	22449	4684
TOTAL		46738	57021	61418	59221	16225

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल विवाद अधिनियम,
1956 के अन्तर्गत न्यायाधिकारियों
की नियुक्ति

5947. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या
सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) 'अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय' जल विवाद
अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत अब तक
कौन-कौन से न्यायाधिकरण नियुक्त किये
गये हैं और किन-किन न्यायाधिकरणों ने
किस-किस तारीख को अपने-अपने पंचाट
दे दिये हैं तथा इतमें से किन-किन न्याया-
धिकरणों के पंचाट अभी तक प्रतीक्षित

है और इनमें से प्रत्येक न्यायाधिकरण पर
कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई; और

(ख) क्या न्यायाधिकरणों द्वारा
दिए गए पंचाटों को अब तक कार्यान्वित
कर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो
तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार शिंदे) :

(क) अब तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल-विवाद
अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत तीन न्याय-
धिकरणों का गठन किया गया है । इस
बीच इन न्यायाधिकरणों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट
प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं । व्योरा नीचे दिया
जाता है :—

न्यायाधिकरण का नाम	अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख	केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया व्यय (लाख रुपए)
1. कृष्णा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण	27-5-1976	30.7
2. नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण	7-12-1979	72.6 (लगभग)
3. मोदावरी जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण	7-7-1980	38.6 (मार्च, 1980 तक)

(ख) अधिनियम के अनुसार न्यायाधिकरण का निर्णय, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इसे राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किये जाने के पश्चात्, अन्तिम हो जाता है और यह विवाद के पक्ष-राज्यों पर आबद्धकर हो जाता है और इसका उनके द्वारा पालन किया जाना जरूरी है। इसलिए अब यह राज्य सरकारों के लिए है कि वे न्यायाधिकरणों द्वारा उन्हें आवंटित जल के अपने-अपने भाग के समुपयोजन के लिए स्कीमों तैयार करें। यह अनिवार्य रूप से धीरे-धीरे होने वाला कार्य है।

किन्तु नर्मदा न्यायाधिकरण के पंचाट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, एक अन्तर्राज्यिक प्रशासनिक प्राधिकरण की स्थापना करना भी परिकल्पित है, जिसे "नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण" कहा जाएगा; इसकी स्थापना का उद्देश्य न्यायाधिकरण के निर्णय की अनुपालना करना और एक "पुनरीक्षण समिति" का गठन करना है जिसे कुछ मामलों के संबंध में उपर्युक्त प्राधिकरण के निर्णयों का पुनरीक्षण करने का अधिकार होना। केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी इस तंत्र में हिस्सा लेने के लिए कहा गया है। इसके प्रभावी कार्यचालन के लिए यह सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक समझा गया है

कि यह प्राधिकरण एक विजिष्ट वैधानिक संगठन के रूप में कार्य करे। इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गठित न्यायाधिकरण के निर्णय की कार्यान्विति के लिए आवश्यक सभी मामलों को अमली रूप देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को समर्थ बनाने के लिए सर्वप्रथम यह आवश्यक समझा गया था कि इस अधिनियम में संशोधन किया जाए। इस उद्देश्य से, अन्तर्राज्यिक जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1980 प्रस्तुत किया जा चुका है और यह इस समय संसद के समक्ष है।

Creation of jobs in Petroleum Sector and Reservation of Posts for SC/ST

5948. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) number of jobs created in Petroleum Sector (Public Sector Undertaking) during the last five years (both Technical and Non-Technical);

(b) how many jobs/vacancies mentioned above have been filled up so far; and

(c) number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of (a) above and number of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes personnel recruited against the vacancies (Technical and Non-Technical)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Conversion of the silent valley region in Kerala as a National Park

5949. SHRI P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government are considering a proposal to convert the Silent Valley region in Kerala as a national Park; and

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has objected to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) & (b). In May 1980, the Prime Minister in her letter to the Chief Minister, Kerala suggested that action should be taken to establish a Silent Valley National Park under Section 35(I) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act of 1972, with Central assistance, by combining the Kundas, Attapadi, New Amarambalam, and Silent Valley Reserve Forests. In response to this, Chief Minister, Kerala, while urging for early concurrence for going ahead with Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project has agreed that the remaining area of Silent Valley Reserve Forest together with certain other reserve forests could be constituted into a National Park.

Recruitment through employment exchange in Farakka Thermal Power Station

5950. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state the number of employees recruited through employment exchange and directly for the

Farakka Thermal Power Station in the last three years and for what posts year-wise figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): So far, out of the categories required to be recruited through Employment Exchange under the relevant directives of the Government of India applicable to Central Public Sector Undertakings, no employee has been recruited either through Employment Exchange or directly at the local level for the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project.

At present, there are 34 regular-employees posted at Farakka, the break up and the year-wise recruitment of this total being as follows:—

1979-80.

18 officers (All recruited by the Company headquarters on the basis of all-India advertisement deputations etc.). 9 Supervisors including Accountants (5 appointed by Company headquarters on the basis of all-India advertisements, deputation etc. and four transferred from other projects of NTPC)

1980-81

6 officers (all recruited by the Company headquarters on the basis of all-India advertisements, deputation etc.) 1 Store-keeper (transferred from the Badarpur Thermal Power Station). In addition to the above, there are a number of persons employed on casual, daily rated basis, as and when required for durations of less than 90 days, in respect of whom notification to Employment Exchange is not required.

Appointments made against the sanctioned posts of Official Language Hindi

5951. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts sanctioned for the promotion of official language Hindi in the Ministry and its subordinate offices and the nature of appointments made against them indicating the pay scales and service conditions of all the posts; and

(b) the position of recommendations made by Official Languages Sub-Committee and the reasons for not implementing them fully so far?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) In the Ministry of Irrigation (Proper) there are 5 sanctioned posts for the promotion of official language Hindi as men-

(i) Hindi Officer	1
(ii) Hindi Translator (Grade I)	2
(iii) Hindi Translator (Grade II)	2

The post of Hindi Officer carries the pay-scale of Rs. 650—30—740—35—810—E B—880—40—1000—E B—40—1200 and has been filled up on ad-hoc basis, pending the formation of Kendriya Sachivalaya Rajbhasha Seva.

The posts of Translators (Grade I) carry the pay scale of Rs. 550—20—650—25—800. These posts have been filled up on ad-hoc basis by promotion from Translators Grade II. Present incumbents of these posts will be regularised as per recruitment rules. The posts of translators Grade II carry the pay scale of Rs. 425—15—500—EB—15—560—20—700 and have been filled on deputation basis as per the recruitment rules.

The incumbents of these posts are, in all service matters, governed by Central Government rules.

The information in regard to attached/subordinate offices of Ministry is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The reference in the question is, presumably, to the second sub-committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. The Committee has not so far visited the Ministry of Irrigation (Proper). As regards subordinate offices of the Ministry, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds for Inter-State and Regional Transmission System

5952. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds provided by the Centre for inter-State and Regional Transmission systems to the States have been surrendered during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the amounts surrendered by different States during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes Sir. There have been surrenders of funds provided by the Centre for inter-State and Regional Transmission systems to the States, during the last three years.

(b) The major reasons for surrender of funds are:

(i) As per present procedure loan assistance is given to State Governments as reimbursements after actual expenditure is incurred by the State Electricity Boards (except for the last quarter of the financial year) and many Electricity Boards find it difficult to arrange funds from their own resources before reimbursements are made.

(ii) Lack of adequate interest on the part of some of the States for early completion of the inter-State line.

(iii) Non-availability of scarce material.

(iv) Labour problems in some areas.

(v) Delay in submission and approval of project reports in some of the cases.

(c) A statement showing the amount provided in Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates and amount utilised in respect of each State Government during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1182/81].

Setting up of Chemical Complex in Madhya Pradesh

5953. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have any proposal for setting up a chemical complex in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the probable location of the proposed complex;

(c) the estimated cost thereof;

(d) progress made in this direction? Pradesh

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A Working Group set up by the Government to examine the possible locations of the future gas-based fertilizer plants has indicated that one of these plants could be set up in Madhya Pradesh. There is no other proposal to set up a Chemical plant in Madhya Pradesh.

(b), (c) and (d) Details such as the location, the estimated cost, etc. of the project can be known only after a detailed project report covering aspects such as the availability of infrastructure, the demand pattern, logistics of transportation of raw materials and finished fertilizer, and other relevant techno-economic considerations, has been prepared and appraised.

Opening of an A.I.R. Station at Daltonganj

5954. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a Broadcasting House of A.I.R. at Daltonganj in Bihar as the district is very big and in the centre of many important places; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) A proposal for the setting up of a local broadcasting station at Daltonganj is included in the draft of the revised Five Year Plan 1980-85. Its implementation will, however, depend upon the approval of the scheme availability of resources and relative priorities.

Time Allotted to Maithili Language Programmes on Darbhanga Station

5955. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Darbhanga station of AIR was established and with what objective;

(b) the duration of time allotted for programme in Maithili language and other languages with reasons;

(c) whether more time is proposed to be allotted to Maithili language, in as much as it is the mother tongue of Terai area in the neighbouring Nepalese territory; and

(d) whether a more powerful transmitter is proposed to be installed with a view to making the station more powerful and useful; if so, when and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Darbhanga Station of All India Radio was commissioned into service on 2-2-1976 for serving the population in North Bihar.

(b) The duration of time allotted for programmes in different languages is decided on the basis of population percentage, communication imperatives, need for cultural expression and availability of transmission time. Accordingly, the allotment of time to different languages at Darbhanga Station is indicated below.—

Name of Language	Duration			
	Spoken word etc.		News	Relayed
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
Hindi.	33	05	29	57
Maithili	28	20	—	—
Urdu	20	09	07	—
English	17	27	13	45
Sanskrit	—	45	04	16

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal to instal a more powerful transmitter at Darbhanga as the existing transmitter (10 KW Medium Wave) together with linkages with Patna is considered adequate.

Construction of a Dam near Masani, Haryana on Sahibi River

5956. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it fact that a huge dam is under construction near village Masani, Haryana, to control the flood caused by Sahibi River;

(b) whether the residents of villages in Rajasthan State likely to be affected by submergence have been served with notice for acquiring their residential and agricultural properties;

(c) If so, whether any interim compensation has been paid to them; and

(d) whether the residents whose properties are to be acquired have been paid compensation and if so, at what rate and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY). (a) The Government of Haryana have forwarded to the Central Water Commission for examination, a Project Report, for construction of a barrage on river Sahibi near Village Masani in Haryana at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.96 crores. The Project Report is yet to be accepted by the Planning Commission for implementation. In the meanwhile, the Haryana Government is proceeding with the construction of the Barrage since 1977-78.

(b) to (d) The Rajasthan Government has informed that so far no action has been initiated on acquisition of land and properties in Rajasthan.

Naptha-Jhakri and Thein Dam Projects

5957. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Haryana Government to review the inter-state agreement in Naptha-Jhakri and Thein Dam projects; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In respect of Naptha-Jhakri there has been no request from the Haryana Government for a review of the Inter-State Agreement. Regarding the Thein Dam project, Haryana has requested for a share in the power benefits accruing from the project.

(b) In respect as Thein Dam project it is proposed to hold discussions with the concerned States, with a view to resolving the differences.

Illegal Coal Mines in Purulia, West Bengal

5958. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) number of coal mines being illegally operated in the District of Purulia, West Bengal;

(b) whether Government propose to stop the operation of those mines; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

Agricultural Land under Irrigation

5959. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total acreage of agricultural land in the country, state-wise which is to be brought under irrigation;

(b) what is the total acreage, State-wise, which has already been brought under irrigation; and

(c) how much of such land is already covered and how much is proposed to be covered by major, medium and minor irrigation schemes separately?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c) A statement giving the details is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Total Average of Agriculture Land under Irrigation.

(figures in '000 ha)

Sl. No.	States	Ultimate irrigation potential		Area covered by irrigation (potential created) upto 1979-80 (provisional figures)		Area proposed to be covered by irrigation ;		Total	Major & Medium projects	Minor projects	Total
		Major & Medium projects	Major projects	Major & Medium projects	Minor projects	Major & Medium projects	Minor projects				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Andhra Pradesh	5000	4200	9200	2932	1985	4917	2068	2215		4283
2	Assam	970	1700	2670	103	288	391	867	1412		2579
3	Bihar	6500	5900	12400	2452	2335	4787	4048	3565		7613
4	Gujarat	3000	1750	4750	1047	1431	2478	1953	319		2272
5	Haryana	3000	1550	4550	1709	1257	3026	1231	293		1524
6	Himachal Pradesh	50	285	335	..	96 5	96 5	50	188.5		238.5
7	Jammu & Kashmir	250	550	800	105	312.5	417 5	145	237.5		382.5
8	Karnataka	2500	2100	4600	1100	1015	22115	1400	1085		2485
9	Kerala	1000	1100	2100	479	310	789	1721	790		2511
10	Madhya Pradesh	6000	4200	10200	1403	1550	2953	4597	2650		7247
11	Maharashtra	4100	3200	7300	1283	1632	2915	2817	1568		4385

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
12	Manipur	.	.	135	105	240	8	26 3	34.38	127	78.7	205.7
13	Meghalaya	.	.	20	100	120	..	24.5	24.5	20	75 5	95.5
14	Nagaland	.	.	10	80	90	..	42	42	10	38	48
15	Orissa	.	.	3600	2300	5900	1429	665	2094	2171	1635	3806
16	Punjab	.	.	3000	3550	6550	2307	2913 5	5220.5	693	636 5	1329.5
17	Rajasthan	.	.	2750	2400	5150	1547	1812	3359	1203	588	1791
18	Sikkim	.	.	20	20	42	..	9	9	11	13	24
19	Tamil Nadu	.	.	1500	2400	3900	1188	1887	3075	312	513	825
20	Tipura	.	.	100	115	215	..	30 4	38.4	100	76 6	176 6
21	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	12500	3200	25700	6013	8840	14853	6487	4360	11247
22	West Bengal	.	.	2310	3800	6160	1573	1430	3003	787	2370	3107
23	Union Territories.	.	.	160	320	480	10	100 3	110.3	150	149.7	299.7
<hr/>												
Total		.	.	58475	54927	113402	26748	30000	56748	31727	24927	56654

तेल हेतु खुदाई करने वाले उपकरण को पीलीभीत से अन्यत्र ले जाया

5960. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल हेतु खुदाई करने वाले उपकरण को पीलीभीत जिले से अन्यत्र ले जाये जाने के लिये आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं; यदि हां, तो कारण क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या दो स्थानों पर खुदाई कार्य किया जाना था किन्तु एक स्थान पर भी काम पूरा किए बगैर ही इस उपकरण को अन्यत्र स्थानान्तरित किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या भूविज्ञानी सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पीलीभीत में दोनों स्थानों पर बहुत अधिक मात्रा में गैस और तेल पाये जाने की सम्भावना है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं ।

(ग) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को ऐसी किसी रिपोर्ट की जानकारी नहीं है ।

Cooking Gas Agencies in Bihar

5961. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many towns of Bihar have Cooking Gas Agencies; and

(b) what other towns are likely to be covered within a year or two?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Presently 23 towns in Bihar are having cooking gas agencies.

(b) This is under consideration.

Regularisation of Work Charged staff of Farakka Barrage ..

5962. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken the decision of making the work charged staff of Farakka Barrage Project regular and permanent; and

(b) if so, when the work charged staff of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation will be made permanent and regular?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) Work-charged establishment of the Farakka Barrage Project has been classified as "Industrial" and "Non-Industrial" Orders have been issued regarding transfer of "non-industrial" work-charged categories of posts to be regular establishment and conversion of 50 per cent of the "industrial" work-charged categories into permanent ones. The question of converting the posts in the non-industrial categories brought on to the regular establishment into permanent ones is under examination.

(b) The question of classifying the work charged establishment of Ganga Basin Water Organisation as "Industrial" and "Non-Industrial" with a view to converting them into permanent ones is also under examination.

Pending cases in High Courts

5963. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what is the total number of cases pending in the different High Courts of the country for more than six months?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

महाराष्ट्र में गैस कनेक्शन

5964. कैप्टन रॉब पारंखे : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में जिलावार कितने व्यक्तियों ने गैस कनेक्शन के लिये नाम दर्ज कराये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अगले कुछ महीनों में गैस के नये कनेक्शन देने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बोरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) महाराष्ट्र में हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन और भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन खाना पकाने की गैस का विपणन कर रहे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन के पास 1-1-1980 को महाराष्ट्र में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन देने संबंधी 5,34,180 आवेदन पत्र थे । हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन के पास बकाया आवेदन पत्रों के जिला-वार ब्योरे तुरंत उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । 30-6-80 को भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन के पास डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों की प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज जिला-वार की व्यक्तियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

अहमदनगर	7797
कुलाबा	7119
पूना	30093
शोलापुर	6488
धाने	33482
ग्रेटर बम्बई	153555
नासिक	15141
धुलिया	3876

कोल्हापुर	11098
औरंगाबाद	6238
सतारा	5614
सांगली	9441
नागपुर	14225
अमरावती	7718
अकोला	7439
जलगांव	8821

(ख) और (ग) देश में नये गैस कनेक्शन बम्बई हाई सम्बद्ध गैस से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के निकलाने की सुविधाओं के चालू होने से तथा बाद में मयूरा और कोयाली मोशनशानाओं में उत्पाद की अतिरिक्त उपलब्धता हो जाने से, 1981 के आरम्भ में बड़े पमाने पर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Supply of Natural Gas from Bangladesh and laying of pipeline

5965. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to a newspaper report from Dacca that we have contracted to buy 1 trillion cubic ft. of natural gas from Bangladesh and that we have agreed to lay a pipeline on several hundred kms. connecting northern part of Bangladesh with Calcutta;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved and the approximate time by which gas is likely to flow into India and its canalising agencies and other details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have considered the question of diverting the gas to Assam and North Eastern States which on the face of it, is much more economical than taking the gas all the way to Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) Only preliminary talks to explore the possibility of import of Natural Gas from Bangladesh have been held between the two sides recently. No firm commitments have been made by either side.

Performance of Ukai-Hydro Power Station

5966. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the units of Ukai-Hydro power centre are not working satisfactorily and there are too often closures of one or the other unit affecting badly power supply; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons and what steps have been taken to improve the functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Out of the four generating units at Ukai Hydro Power Station (4x75 MW), three units have been working quite satisfactorily after the various modifications re-

commended by a Multi-disciplinary Group constituted by this Ministry in September 1977, were carried out by M/s. BHEL Unit IV, which was on outage for rectification has also been commissioned recently, after complete renovation.

Irrigation Project Scheme in Ukai

5967. **SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the acreage of command area in left and right bank canals of Ukai Irrigation Project Scheme;

(b) what is the perennial and seasonal break-up of command area and how much of this is under actual irrigation in each bank;

(c) what are the reasons for inadequate supply of water below command area capacity and who are responsible for this; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action against officials responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Government the information is as follows:

	Right Bank	Left Bank
	(in hectares)	
Command Area	67,400	85,000
Perennial	10,110	4,250
Seasonal	66,726	66,300
<i>Actual irrigated area in 1979-80</i>		
Perennial	614	7,180
Seasonal	4,917	4,279

(c) Implementation and operation of the irrigation project is the responsibility of the State Government. As reported by the State Government the area irrigated is not considered to be far below satisfactory level, as the potential has been recently developed and on-farm development works completed recently.

(d) Does not arise.

Thermal Plant at Mejia Coalfields

5968. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI ACHARIA BASUDEB:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a thermal plant in Mejia Coalfield area; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Government have, initiated action to investigate the coal potential of the Mejia block in West Bengal to establish the coal potential. The setting up of a thermal power station in the Mejia coalfield area would depend on the provings in respect of coal availability in that area.

भाखड़ा और चम्बल परियोजनाओं में बिजली की उत्पादन लागत

5969. श्री दीनत राम सारण : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाखड़ा और चम्बल परियोजनाओं में बिजली की क्या लागत आती है और इसे उपभोक्ताओं को किस दर पर दिया जाता है; और

(ख) आयोगिक और कृषि क्षेत्रों को बिजली किस दर पर दी जाती है और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें क्या छूट दी जाती है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Plastic Pipes manufactured by Chemplast Mettur in Tamil Nadu

5970. SHRI K. ARUJUNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the plastic pipes manufactured by Chemplast Mettur in Tamil Nadu is mainly used by water and Drainage Board throughout the country and its production is only 50 per cent;

(b) what are the reasons for the shortage of production; and

(c) what steps Government are going to take for cent per cent of production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) M/s. Chemicals and Plastics India Limited have reported that their production of PVC pipes during the period January-June 1980 has dropped by 31 per cent as against the average production in 1979 due to severe shortage in the availability of alcohol in Tamil Nadu.

(c) Tamil Nadu is normally self-sufficient in molasses. Distribution of these items to the industrial units within the State is within the purview of the State Government. The Tamil Nadu Government is being requested to make available adequate raw materials to M/s. Chemplast. The Company has requested certain concessions in import duty on ethylene dichloride to be imported to enable them to sustain production. This is under the consideration of Government.

**दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में पुरुष और महिला कर्म-
चारियों की प्रतिशतता**

5971. श्री राम अग्रवाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में कार्य कर रहे विभिन्न वर्गों के स्थाई और अस्थाई स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों में पुरुषों और महिलाओं की संख्या तथा प्रतिशतता कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) कार्यक्रम, इंजीनियरी तथा प्रशासकीय कर्मचारियों सहित पुरुष तथा महिला स्थाई कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी ! सिन्हा) :
(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

फरक्का बराज के विस्थापितों का पुनर्वास

5972. श्री शिबु शोरन : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरक्का बराज के कारण बेघर हुए 677 परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिये सरकार का क्या योजना है;

(ख) उनको अभिगृहात भूमि के बदले में उनको कितनी क्षतिपूर्ति अदा की जायेगी; !

(ग) क्या नोकरीयों में उनको प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी;

(घ) यदि हा, तो उनको कब तक रोजगार उपलब्ध करा दिया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) :
(क) से (ङ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Requirement of Coal for Power Plants
in Maharashtra**

5973. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the monthly requirement of coal for power plants in Maharashtra State;

(b) the quantity supplied during the last six months;

(c) reasons for short supplies, and

(d) steps taken to avoid power cuts in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) A statement showing the requirement (Allocation) actual receipts and consumption of coal by thermal power plants in Maharashtra during the last six months of January—June, 1980 is enclosed.

(c) The main reasons for the short-fall in supply of coal against the allocation have been inadequacy of movement by rail as well as by road.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to augment the coal supplies to the various thermal power plants in the country including Maharashtra. These include:—

(i) Coal Companies and Railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to the various thermal power stations.

(ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Department of Coal, Railways and Department of Power and high level inter-Ministerial meetings are also held periodically to review coal supplies to the power plants.

(iv) A control room has been set up in the Railway Board to monitor the coal supplies to power plants on daily basis.

Statement

SLC allocations, actual receipts and consumption of coal in respect of the Thermal power stations in Maharashtra State during the period January.80 to June 81

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

[illegible]

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Chola.	A	31	25	25	25	25	25	156	Power house
		R	33	24	19	19	20	17	122	of Central
		C	24	25	21	18	19	21	128	Railway.
	GRAND TOTAL	A							3532	
		R							2832 (80%)	
		C							2787	

'A' — Allocation.

'R' — Receipts

'C' — Consumption

Irrigation Projects of West Bengal pending clearance

(b) cost of the projects?

5974. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) what are the irrigation projects sent by the West Bengal Government for clearance so far and obtained clearance; and

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b) A statement showing the irrigation projects sent by Government of West Bengal and approved by the Planning Commission with estimated costs since 1961 is enclosed.

Statement

IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF WEST BENGAL PENDING CLEARANCE

Sl No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits in thousand ha.	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kangabati	25.26	402	13-11-61
2.	Saharajore	21.00	5.00	29-8-61
3.	Hinglow	97.94	13.40	12-3-65
4.	Kumari	60.95	3.60	2-5-72
5.	Taragonia	36.83	0.769	8-2-74
6.	Barabhum	73.49	2.024	8-2-74
7.	Mutorjore	40.28	0.891	8-2-74
8.	Parga	41.62	0.725	8-2-74
9.	Tecsta Barrage (1st sub stage of 1st stage)	6972.00	379.50	8-5-75
10.	Sali Reservoir	30.89	0.82	17-5-75
11.	Ramchandrapur	62.38	1.68	17-5-75
12.	Beko	64.28	1.58	17-5-75

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Tutko	97.85	2.49	17-5-75
14.	Sali Diversion	74.80	2.230	17-5-75
15.	Hanumata	83.34	2.10	28-5-75
16.	Patloi	89.98	2.16	25-7-75
17.	Lipaniajore	73.08	1.58	21-5-76
18.	Golamarajore	51.93	1.00	21-5-76]
19.	Turga	50.75	0.860	20-7-76
20.	Dimu	28.153	0.466	30-3-78
*21.	Upper Kangsabati Reservoir Project . . .	4384.00	59.00	
*22.	Bamangola Habibpur Irrigation Scheme . .	2167.65	31.09	
*23.	Tangon Valley Irrigation Scheme . . .	1360.00	43.456	

*These Projects have been accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee, but yet to be approved by the Planning Commission.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects for Tribal Sub-plan area of Orissa

5976. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Major and Medium Irrigation projects of Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Orissa included for World Bank Loan scheme by that State;

(b) funds provided so far from World Bank loan to these projects, project-wise;

(c) whether the loan also provided for the minor Irrigation schemes of tribal sub-plan areas;

(d) if so, I. T. D. P. project-wise funds provided so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

HE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b) Irrigation Projects proposed by the State Government from the Tribal sub-plan for inclusion under the Line of Credit agreement for Orissa Medium Irrigation Project made with

the World Bank in October, 1977 are indicated below:—

I. Continuing Projects

1. Sunei
2. Remal
3. Talasara
4. Pillasalki
5. Sarapgarh
6. Harbhangi
7. Kanjhari
8. Badanala

II. New Projects

1. Bankabal
2. Kansabahal
3. Barsuan

Under this scheme the State Government claims reimbursement from World Bank upto 50 per cent of total expenditure on the projects which satisfy techno-economic criteria evolved in consultation with the Bank, after the projects are approved by an Appraisal Committee set up in the Central Water Commission for this purpose. Out of the eleven projects listed above, State Government has

so far claimed reimbursement of 4.25 crores on five on-going projects total estimated cost of which is Rs. 28.41 crores and which have been approved so far by the Appraisal Committee. Against the total credit amount of \$58 million (Rs. 52.2 crores), actual disbursement from the World Bank for the various Orissa medium irrigation projects, which include above mentioned continuing projects of tribal sub-plan, till 31st May, 1980, is around US \$13.69 million (Rs. 12.32 crores).

(c) The credit assistance for the Medium Irrigation Projects Agreement with the World Bank does not

provide for assistance to minor irrigation schemes. State Government has, however, indicated that 329 minor irrigation lift schemes in tribal sub-plan areas involving institutional finance of Rs. 2.12 crores are refinanced by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) which in turn gets finance from the World Bank.

(d) State Government has indicated that funds as below have been provided I.T.D.P. wise for the 329 schemes.

(e) Does not arise.

				(Rs. lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Lift Irrigation Projects sanctioned by ARDC	Amount sanctioned	Expenditure
1.	Mayurbhanja . . .	63	37.64	19.36
2.	Sundargarh. . .	56	50.96	28.00
3.	Sambalpur . . .	7	5.98	3.53
4.	Keonjhar . . .	15	15.44	8.08
5.	Balasore . . .	3	1.33	0.33
6.	Koraput (ITDP) . . .	60	51.15	21.41
	(TDA) . . .	125	49.81	29.22
		329	212.31	109.93

(c) Does not arise.

Project Report of Dandakaranya Development Authority

5977. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first project report of Dandakaranya Development Authority in 1957 suggested to draw up and execute master plan;

(b) if so, whether the task that was accorded to the concerned authority has been fulfilled;

(c) what are the measures undertaken so far in this regard; and

(d) the funds provided to DDA Koraput, Orissa year-wise since starting of the project?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir; the drawing up of a Master Plan was suggested in the Preliminary Project Report in 1958.

(b) and (c) A Perspective Plan for Dandakaranya Region has been prepared by the Town and Country

Planning Organisation. Even before the Perspective Plan could be prepared, a number of developmental activities had to be taken up for rehabilitation of the displaced persons. While the Planning Commission have been examining and reviewing this Plan in the context of their Five Year Plans and making suitable use of it wherever possible, the Dandakaranya Development Authority have been taking various measures like construction of roads and irrigation projects, provision of housing, medical care, educational facilities and drinking water supply, reclamation and development of land, development of agriculture, animal husbandry and marketing facilities, and induction of electricity through assistance and motivation to State Electricity Boards. These measures have directly and indirectly contributed to considerable development of the area.

(d) A statement showing the amount of expenditure incurred by the Dandakaranya Project, year-wise, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Expenditure incurred by Dandakaranya Project since Inception till 1979-80

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	1957-58 . . .	6.16
(2)	1958-59 . . .	100.10
(3)	1959-60 . . .	222.92
(4)	1960-61 . . .	398.49
(5)	1961-62 . . .	474.10
(6)	1962-63 . . .	445.09
(7)	1963-64 . . .	481.24
(8)	1964-65 . . .	340.77
(9)	1965-66 . . .	364.18
(10)	1966-67 . . .	315.33

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
(11)	1967-68 . . .	331.77
(12)	1968-69 . . .	358.37
(13)	1969-70 . . .	324.13
(14)	1970-71 . . .	368.95
(15)	1971-72 . . .	397.45
(16)	1972-73 . . .	489.02
(17)	1973-74 . . .	460.39
(18)	1974-77 (3 years) . . .	2311.15
(19)	1977-78 . . .	1444.50
(20)	1978-79 . . .	1454.78
(21)	1979-80 . . .	1184.68
Total : . . .		122,73.57 lakhs

In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 876.28 lakhs has also been incurred by the Dandakaranya Project till 1979-80 on provision of relief assistance to families of displaced persons while in Camps/Karmi Shibir.

Compensation claims applications of DPs from Ulhasnagar, Maharashtra

5978. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of compensation claims application of displaced persons from Ulhasnagar (District Thane, Maharashtra) pending as on the 30th June, 1980;

(b) since when these applications are pending to be settled;

(c) how much amount is involved; and

(d) when these claim applications will be finally settled?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 60 Cases.

(b) These cases were settled once but have been taken up for reprocessing on the basis of judicial orders passed by the Departmental Tribunals from time to time.

(c) Rs. 1.25 lakhs approximately.

(d) The settlement of these cases depends upon the receipt of information/refund certificates from the Government of Maharashtra and other State Governments. Efforts are being made to settle these cases expeditiously.

Screening Committee Report on Ulhasnagar Township, Maharashtra

5979. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of decisions made by the Screening Committee appointed by Rehabilitation Department in respect of Ulhasnagar (District Thane, Maharashtra) township;

(b) when these decisions were taken;

(c) how many of them have been implemented;

(d) when the remaining will be implemented; and

(e) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The Screening Committee set up by the Central Government had functioned from 1956 to 1971 and considered 6915 cases of authorised construction/encroachments. This Committee ceased to function after the administration and management of residuary assets of Settlement Organisation was transferred to the

State Government of Maharashtra in July 1971.

(c), (d) and (e) The matter concerns the State Government and they have constituted their own Screening Committee for the purpose.

Posts of Executive Directors in Companies

5980. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a large number of Public Limited Companies have created the posts of Executive Directors;

(b) if so, the functions under the law entrusted to these functionaries;

(c) whether Government's approval is required for the creation and appointment to such posts;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any provision in the existing regulations to bring the remuneration payable to these Executive Directors within the ambit of Government's approval; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (d) Government are aware that some public limited companies have posts of Executive Directors. There is no provision in law specifying the functions to be performed by such Directors nor is Government approval required for the creation of such posts. However, the appointment or re-appointment of a person as a Managing or Whole-time Director of a public limited company requires the approval of the Central Government under section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(e) and (f) The payment of remuneration to Directors of public limited companies requires Government approval under sections 198/309/310/637AA of the Companies Act, 1956.

Amenities for Employees of Large Industrial Houses

5981. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2548 on 1st July, 1980 regarding perks of company employees and state:

(a) whether he is aware that some large industrial houses are not including the expenses incurred on the provision of transport-labelled as 'staff cars' either self-driven or chauffeur-driven provided to their employees at Company's expenses with unlimited petrol etc. while computing their remuneration within the meaning of Section 198 of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) whether to evade this, the entire expenditure is accounted for under some other heads such as conveyance etc.; and

(c) if so, what positive steps he proposes to take to prevent such evasion of the law especially when there is very high rise in price of oil and maintenance of cars?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c) Under the Companies Act, the remuneration (including perquisites) of executives does not require approval of the Government. The remuneration payable to Directors or Managers of public limited companies include the perquisites that may be enjoyed. Government has no information in regard to unauthorised use of company vehicles by employees. Expenditures in this regard, as well as violations of the sanctions issued by Government for payment of remuneration to managerial personnel are normally looked into by the auditors of the companies. In case of any such occurrence, the auditors are expected to qualify their audit report, on the basis of which necessary action can be taken by the Department.

The Department looks into these matters independently during the course of inspection under section 209A and investigation under sections 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956 where such investigation/inspection is ordered.

Disruption of Communication due to construction of Beas Satluj Link Project

5982. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Beas Satluj Link Project Authorities are aware that the construction of the project and its units at Slapper has resulted in the sub-merging of Slapper-Harnoda road causing disruption of communication for this village located in the interior of Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned the construction of an alternate road through a tunnel so as to link this village with the rest of the district; and

(c) if so, the estimated cost for the construction of this road and the likely date by which the road would be constructed as also the agency who have been assigned the responsibility of the construction of this road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Slapper-Harnoda road has not been submerged, but has only been damaged, which was incidental to the running of the bye-pass chute of the Beas Sutlej Link Project.

(b) and (c) Scheme for final alignment of the alternate road and estimate have not so far been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh who are to execute this work. The Project administration, on its part, will be prepared to release a reasonable amount as compensation for the road that has been damaged.

Engineering Service of AIR and Doordarshan

5983. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it takes about 10 years for Group "A" Engineers joining AIR and Doordarshan through UPSC to get their first promotion while in the other department this period is only 4 to 5 years and due to this a number of people are leaving these departments;

(b) if so, whether this is affecting the overall development and efficiency of service;

(c) what steps Government are taking to make the Engineering Service more attractive in AIR and Doordarshan; and

(d) the likely date by which the Organised Service as recommended by the 3rd Pay Commission in 1973 is to be constituted for Engineers in AIR and Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA)

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As at present it takes about 10 years for a class I engineer joining A.I.R. and Doordarshan through UPSC to get his next promotion

(c) and (d) A Study Team, which was appointed to undertake a study of the cadre structure of the engineering services of A.I.R. and Doordarshan, has made certain recommendations, including constitution of an organised engineering service. These recommendations, which are under active consideration of the Government, when implemented, are expected to improve the promotional prospects of A.I.R. and Doordarshan engineers.

1727 LS—5.

उत्तरी बिहार में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत

5984. **श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली की तुलना में उत्तरी बिहार में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत कितनी है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : उत्तरी बिहार के संबंध में अलग से सूचना सहज ही उपलब्ध नहीं है। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत (दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा सप्लाई की गई बिजली को मिलाकर) (लगभग) 79.09 यूनिट थी। दिल्ली में इसी अवधि के दौरान प्रति व्यक्ति खपत (लगभग) 383.73 यूनिट थी।

Monthly requirement and supply of coal to Power Houses in U.P

5985. **SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the monthly requirement of coal for power in UP;

(b) the quantity supplied from January to June, 1980 month-wise to UP power houses;

(c) what are the reasons for short supply of coal to power houses; and

(d) steps taken by Government to supply coal to power houses as per requirement of power houses in UP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) A statement showing the requirement (Allocation) actual receipts and consumption of coal by thermal power houses in Uttar Pradesh during the months of January to June, 1980; month-wise is enclosed.

(c) The main reasons for the short-fall in supply of coal include inade-

quacy of movement by rail, delay in release of wagons, etc.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to augment the coal supplies to the various thermal power houses in the country including Uttar Pradesh. These include:

(i) Coal Companies and Railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to the various thermal power houses.

(ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Department of

Coal, Railways and Department of Power and high level inter-Ministerial meetings are also held periodically to review coal supplies to the power houses.

(iii) Coal supplies to thermal power houses are also being monitored by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure on a weekly basis.

(iv) A control room has been set up in the Railway Board to monitor the coal supplies to power houses on daily basis.

Statement

SLC allocations, actual receipt and consumption of coal in respect of the thermal power stations in Uttar Pradesh during the period January, 1980-June 1980

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of TPS		1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	5/80	6/80	Total
	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Harduaganj 'A' .	A	30	30	30	30	**	**	120
		R	30	29	19	30	—	—	108
		C	26	22	23	16	—	—	87
2.	Harduaganj 'B' & 'C' .	A	100	120	120	140	140	140	760
		R	90	85	124	105	112	72	588
		C	100	84	124	94	95	73	570
3.	Kanpur (RPH) .	A	35	30	30	30	30	30	185
		R	19	18	25	10	15	16	103
		C	20	18	16	15	15	15	99
4.	Obra	A	269	220	220	230	250	250	1419
		R	209	199	227	209	239	236	1319
		C	244	215	266	212	285	244	1466
5.	(i) Panki	A	20	25	25	25	25	25	145
		R	24	29	28	16	16	17	130
		C	20	17	19	22	20	18	116
	(ii) Panki Extn.	A	60	60	60	80	80	80	420
		R	27	36	74	42	64	47	290
		C	37	43	69	45	51	55	300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Renusoar	A	90	80	80	80	80	490
		R	73	88	99	63	88	479
		C	84	84	77	87	85	499
7.	Small TPSs. . . .	A	62	62	52	53.5	53.5	336.5
		R	40	40	40	40	40	240
		C	40	40	40	40	40	240
Grand Total							A	3875.5
							R	3257.84
							C	3377

*Estimated figures.

**Power House lying closed since 26-4-80 due to fire-accident.

'A' — SIC allocation.

'R' — Actual Receipts.

'C' — Coal consumption.

Setting up of a Radio/T.V. Station in Rohilkhand Division

5986. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a radio station/television station in any backward district of Rohilkhand Division of U.P.

(b) if so, the time by which a decision will be taken on the proposal and the work to set up the station will be started; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) to (c) Most of Rohilkhand Division of U.P. comes under the primary grade day-time service area of A.I.R. stations at Rampur and Lucknow. Besides, there is an approved Plan scheme to increase the power of existing 50 kw mw transmitter at Lucknow

to 300 kw mw. With the implementation of this scheme, almost the entire Rohilkhand Division is expected to come under the service areas of A.I.R. stations at Lucknow and Rampur. As such, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up another radio station in Rohilkhand Division.

As regards TV, it has not been possible to set up a TV station in the Rohilkhand Division due to constraint on resources and relative priorities.

Survey of unauthorised occupation of quarters in Sindri Unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India

5987. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the Part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 3386 on 8th July, 1980 regarding unauthorised construction in F.C.I. township, Sindri and state:

(a) whether the F.C.I. has made a survey of such unauthorised occupation and extension of quarters specially

in the border of Rangamati, Manahar Town and Romgarh colony if so, results of that survey;

(b) names of the persons in unauthorised possession of land;

(c) whether the land grabbers of Sindri are also "leaders" having musclement and responsible for the recent disturbances at Sindri in the month of June, 1980; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand for Kerosene and Diesel by Madhya Pradesh

5988. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of diesel and kerosene quotas demanded by the Madhya Pradesh Government for the quarters April-June and July-September, 1980;

(b) the actual allocations made to that State for these quarters and the supplied made or lifted during the periods (so far); and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in allocations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have from time to time indicated the demands of High Speed Diesel (HSD) and kerosene, which are broadly of the order of 40,000 MTS and 20,000 MTS respectively.

(b) The details of allocation and supply of High Speed Diesel and kerosene made to Madhya Pradesh during the period from April to July, 1980 are as under:—

	Figures in Metric Tonnes			
	High Speed Diesel		Kerosene	
	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales
April, 1980	.	38,000	35163	15889
May, 1980	.	38,000	36320	16500
June, 1980	.	32150	29805	16490
July, 1980	.	36630	Month is not over	17110
				Month is not over

Allocations for August, 1980 is proposed to be made at 32,000 tonnes for High Speed Diesel and 14,100 tonnes for kerosene. The allocation for September, 1980 have not yet been decided.

(c) The monthly allocations of High Speed Diesel and kerosene to all States, including Madhya Pradesh,

are made after taking into account the overall availability of the product, historical sales and movement capacity.

Restriction on movement of Burnt Oil

5989. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction on movement of used oil, (burnt oil)

from one State to another; if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether mobil oil is also made out of this burnt oil by filtration;

(c) whether the process of filtration of burnt oil is a legalised one; and

(d) whether this refined oil is also used for any other purposes; if so, the facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The term "Mobil Oil" is commonly used for Engine Oils. Used Engine Oil can be re-refined to make lubricating oil for re-use by a process involving vacuum distillation, treatment with Acid and other steps. Filtration alone cannot give this High quality oil.

(c) At present the process of filtration of Burnt Oil is not legalised. However this Ministry have introduced voluntary registration scheme to enable re-refining units to get themselves registered for re-refining the used oil (burnt oil) so that re-refining would be done on proper lines.

(d) Genuine re-refined oil can be and is being used also for grease making.

Dual Pricing System for Raw Petroleum Coke

5990. **SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to do away with the dual pricing system for raw petroleum coke; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided to introduce a system of pool price for the sale of both indigenous and imported Raw Petroleum Coke (RPC) because the price of imported RPC was higher than the price of indigenous RPC as its import attracts customs duty and axiliary customs duty.

Advertisement Agencies recognised by Bombay and Delhi AIR Stations

5991. **SHRI T. S. NEGI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Advertisement Sales Units, Bombay Station and Commercial Service of Delhi Station of All India Radio had recommended that recognition of certain advertising agencies be withdrawn as their conduct was not found good;

(b) if so, the names of the advertising agencies against whom such recommendations were made during the last two years, and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that advertising agencies in respect of which Station Directors had recommended for withdrawal of their accreditation during the last 3 years had obtained accreditation by approaching officers of Directorate General connected with advertising agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the circumstances in which this was done and the names of the such advertising agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):
(a) and (b) M/s Audio Advertising Agency, Delhi was recommended for de-recognition on the ground of misconduct; but on examination it was found that such action was not justifiable.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर

5992. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के स्थाई कलाकारों को उनके अपने अपने विषयों में विशेषज्ञ समझा जाता है और उनकी नियुक्तियां भी उनके किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में दक्षता प्राप्त होने के आधार पर ही की जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ऐसे विशेषज्ञों जो कार्यक्रम तैयार करते हैं और कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के संवर्ग में हैं, के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर पैदा क्यों नहीं कर रही है जिससे कि वे आकाशवाणी में उच्चतम पद तक पहुंच सकें ?

सूचना और प्रसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुलारी सिन्हा) :

(क) आकाशवाणी अपने कार्यक्रमों सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिए दीर्घकालीन संविदा पर विभिन्न पदों पर स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को लगाती है। नियुक्तियां विशिष्ट कार्य की आवश्यकताओं और इस प्रकार के पद के लिए निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए की जाती है। तथापि, यह नहीं समझा जाता कि स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट उन पदों के लिए विशेषज्ञ होते हैं जिनके लिए उनको इस प्रकार नियुक्त किया जाता है।

(ख) आकाशवाणी में प्रोड्यूसरों की श्रेणी के लिए, प्रोड्यूसरों के लिए सलैक्शन ग्रेड और उस मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरों/मुख्य प्रोड्यूसरों के पदों पर पदोन्नति के रूप में अवसर विद्यमान हैं।

Government Auctioneers

5993. SHRI K. PRASHANI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government auctioneers appointed by the Central Government in each State during, the last three years;

(b) the norms, conditions and criteria laid down by the Union Government for appointing Government auctioneers; and

(c) the amount of commission they are entitled to charge?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A list of Government auctioneers appointed by the DGS&D in each Region during the year 1977-78 and for the period 1979-81 is placed on the table of the House.

(b) There are no rigid norms, conditions or criteria laid down as such but auctioneering agreement is awarded taking into account the following:

(i) Previous experience in conducting auctions either of DGS&D or other Government bodies.

(ii) Financial position.

(iii) Police verification report.

(iv) Rates of auctioneering commission quoted & services included therein.

(v) Location of the auctioneering firm & organisation available with it for providing required facilities connected with auctions.

(c) The statement regarding rates of commission payable to different auctioneers in the various regions, according to the present Auctioneering Agreements valid for the period 1979-81 is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement A

NAMES OF GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS APPOINTED BY DGS&D CENTRAL REGION: (Covering Delhi, Punjab, J&K, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh).

For the Period Dec. 1977-78

1. M/s. Niadar Mall Jai Krishan, New Delhi.
2. M/s. Rangi Lalls, New Delhi.
3. M/s. Pratap Singh Kalra & Sons, New Delhi.
4. M/s. Mohan Lal & Co., Ambala Cantt.
5. M/s. J. R. Basheshar Nath, Delhi.

For the period 1979—81

1. M/s. Niadar Mal Jai Krishan, New Delhi.
2. M/s. Rangi Lalls, New Delhi.
3. M/s. Partap Singh Kalra & Sons, New Delhi.
4. M/s. Mohan Lal & Co., Ambala Cantt.
5. M/s. Mohan Lal & Co., Ambala Cantt.
6. M/s. The First National Auctioneers, New Delhi.
7. M/s. Moti Lal & Co., Delhi.
8. M/s. Trade Media (Services) Delhi.
9. M/s. Kishan Lal & Bros., Delhi (appointed w.e.f. May, 1980)

EASTERN REGION: (Covering Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mani-

pur, Tripura, Orissa, Nagaland, Mizoram & Sikkim).

For the Period 1977-78

1. M/s. Dharam Pal Chadha & Sons, Calcutta.
2. M/s. Gopi Chand & Sons, Calcutta.
3. M/s. Purse & Co., Calcutta.

For the Period 1979—81

1. M/s. Dharam Pal Chadha & Sons, Calcutta.
2. M/s. Purse & Co., Calcutta.
3. M/s. India Auction Mart (w.e.f. March 1979 till 29.2.80 on trial). Their case for further extension is under consideration.

WESTERN REGION: (Covering Maharashtra Gujarat & Goa).

For the Period 1977-78

1. M/s. Shankar Ramchandra & Bros., Pune.
2. M/s. Gandhi & Co., Bombay.
3. M/s. R. S. Craven & Son, Nasik.

For the Period 1979—81

1. M/s. Shankar Ramchandra & Bros., Pune.
2. M/s. R. S. Craven & Son, Nasik.

SOUTHERN REGION: (Covering Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Pondicherry).

For the Period 1977-78

1. M/s. Murray & Co., Madras.
2. M/s. Chandramani & Co., Madras.

FOR THE PERIOD 1979—81

1. M/s. Murray & Co., Madras.
2. M/s. Chandramani & Co. Madras.

Statement

Rates of auctioneering commission payable to auctioneers appointed by DGS & D for the period 1970-81

The rates of commission applicable for different auctioneers in various regions as per the current auctioneering agreements entered into with them (Valid for the period 1-1-1979 to 31-12-1981) are given below :

Name of Auctioneer	Rates of commission on monthly sale realisations of					
	First Rs. 25,00,0	Rs. 25,001/- to Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 1,00,001/- to Rs. 3,00,000/-	Over 21.3 Lakhs	Over 2410 Lakhs
Central Region						
1. M/s. Niadar Mall Jaikrishan, New Delhi	2.00%	1.90%	1.80%	1.00%	0.25%	..
2. M/s. Rangi Lalls, New Delhi	2.00%	2.00%	1.75%	1.00%	0.25%	..
3. M/s. Partap Singh Kalra & Sons, New Delhi	1.94%	1.92%	1.82%	1.00%	0.25%	..
4. M/s. Mohan Lal & Co., Ambala Cantt.	1.96%	1.90%	1.82%	1.00%	0.25%	..
5. M/s. J.R. Basheshar Nath, Delhi	1.70%	1.40%	1.40%	1.20%	0.25%	..
6. M/s. The First National Auctioneers, New Delhi	1.90%	1.80%	1.65%	1.00%	0.25%	..
7. M/s. Moti Lal & Co., Delhi	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	0.92%	0.25%	0.10%
8. M/s. Trade Media (Services) India, Delhi	2.40%	2.00%	1.60%	1.00%	0.25%	20% discount on sale exceeding 2.10 lakhs
9. M/s. Kishan Lal & Bros, Delhi	2.00%	2.00%	1.50%	1.05%	0.22%	..
Western Region						
1. M/s. Shankar Ramchandra & Bros., Pune	3.00%	2.50%	2.00%	1.50%	0.50%	..
2. M/s. R.S Craven, Son & Co., Nasik	3.00%	2.50%	2.00%	1.50%	0.50%	..
Eastern Region						
1. M/s. Dharam Pal Chadha & Sons, Calcutta	2.50%	2.00%	1.50%	1.00%	0.50%	..
2. M/s. Purse & Co. Calcutta	2.50%	2.00%	1.50%	1.00%	0.50%	..
3. M/s. India Auction Mart, Calcutta	2.50%	2.00%	1.50%	1.00%	0.50%	..
(For the period March, 1979 to Feb. 1980- further Extn. is under consideration).						
Southern Region						
1. M/s. Murry & Co. Madras	2.50%	2.00%	1.50%	1.00%	0.50%	..
2. M/s. Chandramani & Co., Madras	2.50%	2.00%	1.50%	1.00%	0.50%	..

Expenditure incurred by Public Undertakings on Advertisements

5994. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the annual expenditure on advertisements of each Public Undertaking under his Ministry for the last two years; and

(b) what are the names of the advertising agencies which handled the publicity of each Public Undertaking during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA).

(a) and (b) The information is furnished in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of expenditure incurred by Public Undertakings under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on advertisements

Sl.	Nam of Undertakings	Expenditure on advertisements incurred during		Nature & Purpose of advertisements		Names of advertising agencies which handled publicity.
		1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	
1.	Film Finance Corporation	Rs. 4.00 Lakhs	Rs. 8.37 Lakhs	Rs. 3.90 lakhs for exploitation of films ; Rs. 0.10 lakhs for recruitment of staff etc.	Rs. 8.16 lakhs for exploitation of films ; Rs. 0.21 lakhs for recruitment of staff etc.	(1) M/s Bombay Publicity (2) M/s Display Publicity (3) M/s Studio Prabha Advertisers (4) M/s Sarvoday Studio (5) M/s Zeenat Advertisers (6) M/s Cine Publicity (7) M/s Linkart Advertisers and Printers (8) M/s Soneji block Studio (9) M/s New Bharat Advertisers and Printers.
2.	Indian Motion Pictures Export Corpn.	Rs. 2409.50	Rs. 21,684.00	For recruitment of staff etc.,	Rs. 10,000 for putting up a hoarding of IMPEC & FQR an advertisement in the Souvenir published by Children's Film Society ; Rs. 7,000 for publication of amalgamation order in Hindi & English of IMPEC & FFC with NFDC ; Rs. 4,684 for recruitment of staff etc.	Advertisement were booked with the newspapers directly without using the services of any advertising agency.

Criteria for giving Advertisements to Newspapers

5995. SHRI ARJUN SETHI
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria laid down for giving advertisements to newspapers/journals/periodicals etc.;

(b) whether some newspapers, periodicals etc. were denied advertisements during the last two years;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the amount paid to each of the newspapers etc. who were given advertisements during 1977-78 as compared to the payments made in 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA)

(a) The criteria for giving advertisements to newspapers/periodicals etc. is contained in the Advertising Policy of the Government as followed in the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, a copy of which is enclosed. However, the Policy is under review of a Committee recently constituted by the Government. The report of the Committee is awaited.

(b) & (c) Yes, Sir. There have been some reports that newspapers were denied U.P.S.C advertisements contrary to the Policy during the last two years. Those cases were examined and a fresh and necessary corrective steps have since been taken.

(d) The amount paid to any individual newspaper by the DAVP is treated as confidential as per the normal trade practice.

Advertising policy of the Government

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, which is the centralised publicity organisation of the Government of India, places adver-

tisements in various newspapers and periodicals on behalf of Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices and a number of autonomous bodies. The primary objective of Government advertising is to secure the widest possible publicity coverage. Political affiliations will not be taken into account in placing Government advertisements. Advertisements will not be issued, however, to newspapers and periodicals which incite communal passions or preach violence or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals.

2. A balanced and equitable placing of advertisements is aimed at. Government advertisements are not intended to be a measure of financial assistance. In pursuance of broader social objectives of Government, however, weightage or consideration will be given to:—

(a) Small and Medium newspapers and periodicals;

(b) Specialised, scientific and technical journals;

(c) Language newspapers and periodicals;

(d) Papers and periodicals being published especially in backward, remote or border areas;

(e) Any other category which Government may consider appropriate for special and bonafide reasons.

3. Small, medium and big newspapers/periodicals shall be categorised as under:—

(i) Small—Upto 15,000 of circulation.

(ii) Medium—Between 15,000 and 50,000 of circulation.

(iii) Big—Above 50,000 of circulation.

4. In selecting newspapers for placing advertisements, the following considerations will be taken into account when the funds available.

(a) To aim at coverage of readers from different walks of life, particularly in the case of national campaigns.

(b) To reach specific sections of people depending upon the message of advertisements.

(c) to use only newspapers/periodicals with a minimum paid circulation of not less than 2,000 copies. Relaxation will be made in the case of the following:

(i) In the case of Urdu and Sindhi papers, the minimum paid circulation of 1,000 copies will qualify for Government advertisements.

(ii) In the case of specialised, scientific and technical journals, the minimum paid circulation of 500 copies will qualify for Government advertisements.

(iii) In the case of Sanskrit papers and papers published especially in the backward, border and remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily for tribal readers, the minimum paid circulation of 500 copies will qualify for Government advertisements.

(d) The newspapers/periodicals should have uninterrupted and regular publication for a period of not less than six months.

(e) To use only genuine newspapers which circulate news or written on current affairs; likewise to use only standard journals/periodical on science, art, literature, sports, films, cultural affairs etc.

(f) House magazines and souvenirs shall be excluded.

(g) 'Pulling-power' production standards and the language and areas that are intended to be covered.

5. In regard to production standards, the following specifications shall apply:—

A daily newspaper should have a minimum of four pages daily and

should be having size not less than 45 cm x 7 standard column width of equivalent printed space. Weeklies and Fortnightlies should have the following size and number of pages:—

Print area not less than	Minimum number of pages
30 cms x 4 co's	6 or equivalent printed space
20 cms x 3 cols	12 —do—
15 cms x 25 cols	24 —do

Periodicals other than weeklies and fortnightlies should have the following size and number of pages:

Size	Minimum number of pages
20 cms x 3 co's	32
15 cms x 2 cols	4

Exceptions will be made only in the case of newspapers/periodicals being published in tribal language or for tribal audience.

6. For big and medium newspapers/periodicals, the circulation will be accepted on the basis of a certificate from a professional and reputed body or institution. In the case of small newspapers periodicals and circulation should be certified by a Registered Chartered Accountant. The circulation figures, if proved incorrect, will render the paper/periodicals ineligible for advertisements, besides any other action which Government may deem appropriate.

7. *Advertisement Rates:* The rate structure for Government advertisements will be based on the principles enunciated above.

Filling up of Key Posts in the Deptt. of Coal and Corporate Bodies..

**5997. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:
DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA;**

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state;

(a) whether continuing uncertainty over the Union Government filling in

some of the key posts in the Department of Coal and Corporate Bodies under its administrative control is hampering the decision-making process in this crucial sector of the economy;

(b) if so, whether the same situation exists in the Department of Power;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(d) what steps are being taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) to what extent the delay in filling up of the posts has hampered the decision making process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) At present there are six senior level posts vacant in the Department of Coal and its corporate bodies. Since alternative stand by arrangements have been made, the decision making process has not been hampered.

(b) & (c) Some posts are vacant in the Organizations under the Department of Power. The process of selection has been initiated. As suitable alternate arrangements have been made, decision making has not been held up.

Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court

5998. **SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:**
DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are seven vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, since how long these vacancies exist;

(c) the main reasons for delay in appointing the judges of the Supreme Court;

(d) whether upto now no Judge of the Supreme Court was appointed from the Jammu and Kashmir High Court or State;

(e) whether in the Supreme Court judges from almost all the States have been appointed except from the Jammu and Kashmir; and

(f) if so, what are the main reasons?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir. There are only two posts of Judges in the Supreme Court which have not yet been filled

(b) & (c) These posts became available in November, 1979 when Government decided to enhance the working Judge strength of the Supreme Court. The filling up of these two posts is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

(d) & (e) Judges of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court too have been appointed as Judges of the Supreme Court.

(f) Does not arise.

Interim Price Relief to Pharmaceutical Industry

5999. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:**
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a hitch has been developed over Government's proposal to give some interim price relief to the pharmaceutical industry in respect of bulk drugs and formulations as the Industry's Association have raised objections;

(b) if so, what are the main objections raised by them;

(c) whether Government have considered their objections;

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(e) whether they have protested against the B.I.C.P.'s recommendations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Drug Industry Associations have been pressing for the grant of interim price relief on account of hike in the prices of petroleum based raw materials and other inputs.

(b) & (c) Do not arise

(d) Price revision, where deserved, can be possible only after the procedure and principles based on which such revision can be granted are finalised, which will take some more time.

(e) The Bureau of Industrial costs and Prices makes its recommendations in regard to the prices of bulk drugs and formulations, based on Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The Organisations of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) have in their memorandum dated June, 2, 1980, made certain suggestions concerning mark-up, methodology of price fixation, etc., with reference to the said Order

Master plan for Power by States

6000. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government has prepared 10-year Master Plan for power;

(b) if so, whether some other States have also prepared master plans for power;

(c) if so, how many States have prepared such power plans;

(d) whether those plans have been shown to the Union Government; and

(e) if so, whether Central Government have decided to assist and help these State Governments in the implementation of the plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENGERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Government of Orissa have not submitted a 10-year Master Plan for Power.

(b) & (c) In connection with the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan for the period 1980—85, the State Governments and Union Territories were requested to submit their proposals for the 5-Year Power Programme 1980—85. The proposals have been submitted by some States and the remaining States would also need to submit their proposals to enable finalisation of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(d) The Final Sixth Plan is to be finalised after proposals of the States are considered in the Planning Commission and then considered by the National Development Council. Since the Planning Commission co-ordinates this activity, the Union Government is automatically associated.

(e) The Central assistance to States for Power Development is included as a part of overall Central assistance to the States' development plan as a whole. The Central Government also assists the States by expert monitoring, providing training facilities and assisting in making available scarce items and spare parts.

Appointment as Consultant in Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Ltd.

6001. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri R. P. De, ex-Chief Executive Director of Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has been appointed as consultant for technical development of

Caffeine and Dapsone Plant of the said company and has been given rupees ten thousand for the job by the present management; and

(b) is it also a fact that the same Sri R. P. De was forced to resign earlier from the Bengal Chemicals because of charges of corruption and mismanagement against him?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

Shri R. P. De has been engaged by Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited (BCPW) for consultancy services, preparation of lay out and flow diagram etc., for five small expansion jobs, namely, Dapsone, Caffeine, Nikethamide, Tolbutamide and Sodium Chloride (I. P. Grade) for which he would be paid Rs. 2,000/- each.

(b) His appointment in BCPW as Chief Executive Director was terminated by the Board of Directors of the Company before its take over by Government. There were allegations against him which related to the period when he was working in the Company but no action could be taken, as he had ceased to be in the services of the Company.

Price of Petroleum Products

6002. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) total estimated additional realisation, in rupees per year, through petrol price hike announced on the eve of the opening of the current session of this House;

(b) price of each petroleum product (retail) before and after price hike; and

(c) how many times, during the last five years, price of each petroleum product has been enhanced and extent of enhancement on each occasion?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total estimated additional realisation from petrol is Rs. 145.53 crores per year due to the price increase w.e.f 8-6-1980.

(b) The retail price of some of the major petroleum products before and after price hike is given in the statement I.

(c) Information in this regard is given in statement II.

Statement

Retails selling prices of some selected petroleum products at Bombay

Product	Before 8-6-1980	w.e.f. 8-6-1980
	(Rs./Litre)	
1. Motor Spirit .	4.43	5.15
2. Kerosene Oil (SKO) . .	1.39	1.39
3. High Speed Diesel (HSD) . .	1.50	2.21
4. Cooking Gas (LPG) . .	33.96 (Per 14.2 Kg. Cyl.)	33.96
	(RS/KL)	
5. Light Diesel Oil (No retail sale)	1281.49	1971.99
6. Furnace Oil (do-) .	1288.91	1971.41
7. Aviation Turbine Fuel (For domestic airlines) . .	2650.39	4003.39
8. Av. Turb. Fuel (For International Airlines) . .	2682.37	3145.87

Statement-II

Trends in ex-storage (Bombay) prices of Petroleum Products since 1-3-1975.

(Rs./Selling Unit)

Date	MS 83	A.T.F.	S.K.O.	HSDO	L.D.O.	F.O.	Bitumen Packed	LPG Domestic	Naphtha		
									Noon-Ferts	Ferts	
1-3-75	.	2944.83	1267.13	914.24	894.89	879.64	683.07	858.58	1148.27	1000.00	486.31
14-7 75	.	"	"	964.24	974.89	"	763.07	951.91	1315.98	1012.00	"
1-12-75	.	"	"	1084.24	1094.89	"	883.07	"	1482.65	"	596.31
16-12-77	.	"	"	"	"	"	883.07	"	"	"	"
1-3 78	.	3050.38	1286.30	1103.41	1113.90	886.97	889.06	960.91	1495.15	"	"
1-3-79	.	3538.07	1376.85	1193.98	1208.70	807.17	"	"	1632.75	"	"
17-8-79	.	3888.07	2116.85	1363.98	1378.70	1206.98	1209.06@ 829.06@.@	1460.91	1965.98	2482.00	"
11-9-79	.	"	"	1294.93	1309.55	"	"	"	"	"	"
8-6-80	.	4538.07	3216.85	"	1959.55	1856.97	1859.06@ 829.06@.@	2110.91	"	2692.00	1071.31

@ Non-fertilizers.
@@ For Fertilizers.

@ Non-fertilizers.

@@ For Fertilizers.

Britania Biscuit Company Limited

6003. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the present composition of the Board of Directors of the Britania Biscuit Company Limited, the subsidiary of a foreign multi-national corporation;

(b) what is the capital structure of the company;

(c) number and value of shares held by each principal share-holder, and

(d) names and designations of the executives of the company who draw salary, emoluments and perquisites amounting to more than 50 thousand rupees, per annum and amount drawn by each of the executives?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The present name of Britannia Biscuit Company Limited is Britannia Industries Limited. The company ceased to be a subsidiary of Control Nominees Limited of U.K., a foreign multinational corporation w.e.f. April 1, 1978.

As per its Annual Report for 1979-80, the composition of the Board of Directors of Britannia Industries Limited is as follows:—

Shri M.M. Sabharwal	Chairman
Shri N.C. Chaudhuri	Managing Director
Shri D K, Bose	Director
Shri P.C. Khanna	Director
Shri R. K. Lal	Director
Shri J. Mukherjee	Director
Shri R.J. Palmer	Director
Shri R.B. Rao	Director
Shri A.J. Sait	Director
Shri K. Julian Scott	Director
Shri N. Sitaraman	Director

(b) As per the company's balance sheet as of 31-3-1980, its paid-up capital amounted to Rs. 631.55 lakhs made up of Rs. 631.30 lakhs of equity capital and Rs. 0.15 lakhs of preference capital.

(c) The names of the ten principal shareholders of the company and the number of shares of Rs. 10/- each held by them as per the Annual Return of the company as on 2-8-1979 are as under:

Name of Shareholder	No. of share of Rs. 10/- each held.
1. The Control Nominees Limited, U.K.	24,08,530
2. Life Insurance Corporation of India	6,91,895
3. Unit Trust of India	2,40,147
4. General Insurance Corporation of India	1,10,232
5. National Insurance Company Ltd.	1,09,656
6. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,00,960
7. Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	57,580
8. Shri Anand Basudev Kasbekar	40,052
9. Shri Pradeep Khanna	29,894
10. Shri Ashok Khanna	29,462

(d) As per the statement of Particulars of Employees forming part of the Directors' Report of the Company for the year 1979-80, 64 employees employed throughout the year and 2 employees employed for part of the year were in receipt of remuneration aggregating to more than Rs. 50,000/- per annum during the year 1979-80. Particulars about the names of these employees, their designations and the amount of remuneration drawn by them during the year 1979-80 are given in the statement.

Statement

Names, designation and remuneration received by the employees of the company who were in receipt of remuneration aggregating to more than Rs. 50,000 per annum during the year 1979-80

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Remuneration received/receivable (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
1.	Acharya K. S.	Standards Manager	51,582
2.	Ahluwalia S. P. S.	Personnel Manager	57,821
3.	Alagh S. K.	Group Product Manager	65,094
4.	Antony C. D.	General Manager	1,26,493
5.	Banerjee P. K.	Assistant Secretary	66,192
6.	Barve V. M.	Acting Commercial Manager, Frozen Foods	60,795
7.	Bhattacharjee S.	Assistant Purchase Manager	54,362
8.	Bose D. K.	Head of Finance Division & Frozen Foods Division	1,47,422
9.	Chatterjee K. K.	Financial Controller	72,068
10.	Chaudhuri N. C.	Managing Director	1,94,987
11.	Crasto P. (Miss)	Administrative Assistant to M. D.	51,187
12.	Das Gupta B. N.	Personnel Manager	77,302
13.	Datta J. M.	Company Standards Manager	1,08,480
14.	Deolalkar S. D.	Personnel Manager	82,242
15.	D' Souza F. A.	Engineering Development Manager	63,293
16.	Ganguly A. K.	General Manager	1,01,615
17.	Ganguly R. N.	Assistant Secretary	73,973
18.	Gill O. P.	Selection & Training Manager	56,453
19.	Ghosh N.	Office Manager	70,288
20.	Ghosh P. K.	Purchase Manager	78,733
21.	Ghosh S. B.	Production Planning Manager	74,123
22.	Guha A. K.	Company Services Engineer	81,915
23.	Guha R. N.	Acting Factory Manager	64,809
24.	Guha S. K.	Internal Auditor	73,514
25.	Jain R. K.	Office Manager, Frozen Foods	55,471
26.	Jayaram R.	Head Research & Development Division	1,18,590

1	2	3	4
27.	Kakar K.	Special Assignment in Project Division	1,26,825
28.	Khaitan P.	Product Development Manager	70,087
29.	Khanna P. C.	Director & General Manager	1,94,706
30.	Killekar S. P.	Factory Manager, Sea Food Operations, Frozen Foods.	89,768
31.	Krishna Ravi	Factory Manager (Designate)	63,637
32.	Krishnan, KG.	Purchase Manager	70,899
33.	Lal B. M.	Factory Manager	97,140
34.	Lal R. K.	Marketing Director & Director-in-Charge Soya Division	1,48,635
35.	Majumdar S. N.	Technical & Standards Manager	58,358
36.	Makhija G. H.	Purchase Manager	65,916
37.	Mukherjee J.	Director & General Manager	1,46,998
38.	Mukherjee M.	Assistant Factory Manager	60,651
39.	Mukherjee S.	Industrial Engineer	53,683
40.	Namjoshi M. D.	Industrial Relations Manager	59,224
41.	Natarajan U. S.	Office Manager	77,633
42.	Pherwani S. H.	General Manager, Soya Division	1,25,683
43.	Premchand Sushil	Sales Manager	77,691
44.	Raju U. K. A. R.	Systems Manager	54,862
45.	Raman S. N.	Personnel Manager	67,169
46.	Ramachandran K.	Factory Manager	89,474
47.	Rao M. V. K.	Company Production Planning Manager	66,949
48.	Rao R. B.	Technical Director	1,84,778
49.	Rasheed C. M. A.	Skipper	57,919
50.	Roy S. P.	Office Manager	53,930
51.	Sait A. J.	Director, Projects Division	1,35,277
52.	Sarma P. M. S. R. K.	Office Manager	63,475
53.	Sen A. K.	Export Manager	1,03,153
54.	Sen N. C.	Factory Manager	1,00,774
55.	Singh V. K.	Sales Manager	59,823
56.	Sinha R.	Sales Manager	87,384
57.	Sitaraman N.	Company Secretary	1,08,738
58.	Soares A. T.	Assistant Sales Manager	53,999

2	3	4
59. Sud A.M. A. N.	Sales Manager	84,739
60. Tagore P. K.	Trawler Operations Manager	75,366
61. Vazirani G. A.	Development Manager	84,532
62. Venkataraman R.	Budget Controller	77,014
63. Wagle M. V.	Acting Assistant Factory Manager	50,250
64. Wahi G. P.	Bakery Manager	70,513
65.* Nagar N. S.	Factory Manager	1,00,905
66.* Saigal J. P.	Head of Personnel & Training Division	65,999

*These two employees were employed for part of the year.

Job Classification in I.O.C. (Marketing Division)

6004. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) has job classification, according to the grades of pay, been done in Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division); if not, the reasons thereof:

(b) what is the number of non-supervisory employees who are 'Officers' as per grade of pay in Indian Oil Corporation Limited (M.D.);

(c) is the above class of employees provided benefits under the various Labour Laws, particularly under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and Standing Orders Act; if not, the reasons of it;

(d) what is the number of employees who are stuck up in their present scale of pay for more than 10 years in Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (M.D.); and

(e) what is being done to provide stagnation relief to them?

THE MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) No such classification has been done in the strict sense of the term. However, job description and responsibilities for each grade of employees exist.

(b) Non-supervisory employees are not treated as 'Officers'.

(c) The unionised cadre of employees are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act and Standing Orders Act as per the provisions of these Acts.

(d) The requisite information is not readily available. Moreover, collection of such statistical information from a vast organisation like Indian Oil Corporation is a time consuming process.

(e) The issue of stagnation relief has to be settled by the Management and the recognised unions and negotiations in this regard are understood to be in progress between them.

Number of Villages Electrified in Chhota Udaipur District of Gujarat

6005. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of villages in Chhota Udaipur district of Gujarat;

(b) the block-wise number of villages electrified; and

(c) the scheme to electrify the villages which have not been electrified so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) & (b) Chhota Udaipur is not a District but is a taluka in the Vadodara (Baroda) district of Gujarat State. There are 297 inhabited villages in this taluka, out of which 82 villages had been electrified as on 31-3-1980.

(c) Excepting 50 villages which are getting submerged under the Heran Dam Project, all the remaining villages are sanctioned and programmed to be electrified in the next five years 1980—85.

Export of Indian Films

6006. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Indian films exported during the last three years; and

(b) the names of the countries to which exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) & (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employees in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation

6007. DR. A. U. AZMI:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of management employees separately in supervisory and executive grade in the following public undertakings;

(i) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation;

(ii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation; and

(b) out of these employees what is the number and particulars of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each grade?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cancellation of Land allotted to Pong Dam Oustees in Rajasthan

6008. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the cancellation of land allotted to the Pong Dam Oustees in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have taken any steps to ensure that the Oustees are not subjected to harassment through these cancellations and other measures taken by the Rajasthan authorities;

(c) if so, the nature of the steps taken alongwith the dates with effect from which such steps have been taken;

(d) the total land allotted to the Pong Dam Oustees as also the number which have already been cancelled and sold through auctions; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to restore the land already cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) A committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Irrigation), comprising of representatives of the Department of Power and the concerned officers of the Governments of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, has

been constituted to examine the problems and recommend solutions. Recommendations of the Committee are expected shortly, which will be considered by the Government and appropriate action taken. As regards allotment of land, 9169 oustees have been allotted land, of whom 6873 have taken actual possession. Allotment of 4336 oustees were cancelled already due to various reasons like non-payment of instalments, violation of conditions of allotment rules, etc. This Committee will deal with the aspect also.

**Criteria for allotment of Petrol Pumps/
L.P. Gas Agencies**

6009. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the criteria/procedure laid down for allotment of petrol pumps/L.P. Gas agencies is strictly followed in the actual allotment and whether a preference is also given for the local residents of the districts concerned where the pump/agency is allowed to be located;

(b) whether any complaints have been received for violation of the criteria/procedure during the past three years in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh; and

(c) if so, nature of the complaints and the steps taken to redress them?

THE MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) Guidelines laid down for allotment of dealerships/distributorships are being followed by the public sector oil marketing companies. As regards preference to local residents, the candidates under the new policy are required to be domiciled in the concerned State.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A few complaints regarding irregularities in

award of dealerships/distributorships were received and immediately inquired into for remedial action.

**केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विचाराधीन
राजस्थान की बड़ी और मझली
सिंचाई योजनाएँ**

6010. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान की बड़ी और मझली सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं ; और यदि हाँ तो कितनी ;

(ख) प्रत्येक योजना किस तारीख को राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त हुई थी और प्रत्येक योजना की अनुमानित लागत क्या है तथा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के किन कारणों से अभी तक उन पर निर्णय नहीं लिया है ; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं पर कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा और कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : (क) से (ग) योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त राजस्थान की नई बृहद और सिंचाई स्कीमों की स्थिति दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। कुल 10 स्कीमों में से 2 स्कीमों टकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा स्वीकार की जा चुकी है परन्तु उन्हें अभी योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाना है। शेष 8 स्कीमों में से 5 स्कीमों के मामले में राज्य को अन्तराज्यिक पहलुओं को तय करना है और 3 स्कीमों की आशोधित / संशोधित रिपोर्टें तैयार करनी हैं।

8 स्कीमों को प्रोसेस करना अन्तर्राष्ट्रियक पहलुओं के तय हो जाने पर और इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि आशोधित / संशोधित

रिपोर्टें किस समय और किस ढंग से तैयार की जाती हैं।

विवरण

परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रु० में)	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त होने की तारीख)	जांच की स्थिति
1	2	3	4
योजना आयोग की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा जिन स्कीमों पर विचार किया गया और स्वीकार्य पाया परन्तु जिनके लिए योजना आयोग के औपचारिक अनुमोदन की प्रतीक्षा है।			

मुख्य स्कीमें

1. विलास सिंचाई परियोजना 275.20 10-8-79 19 मार्च, 1980 को हुई अपनी बैठक में तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति ने स्वीकृति दी। योजना आयोग की औपचारिक स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है।
2. सावन भादों सिंचाई परियोजना 418.88 2-4-80 7 जून, 1980 को हुई अपनी बैठक में तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति ने स्वीकृति दी। योजना आयोग से औपचारिक अनुमोदन की प्रतीक्षा है।

वे स्कीमें जिनके बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रियक पहलुओं को तय किया जाना है।

(क) बृहद

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---|
| 1. लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम] | 1136.00 | 3-2-79 | } मध्य प्रदेश के साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रियक पहलू |
| चम्बल चरण—एक | | | |
| 2. बूंदी शाखा विस्तार] | 1600.00 | 16-2-79 | } |
| स्कीम चम्बल चरण—एक | | | |
| 3. सिधमुख सिंचाई स्कीम | 2595.15 | 16-7-79 | } हरियाणा और पंजाब के साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रियक पहलू |
| 4. नाहर सिंचाई स्कीम | 959.34 | 20-6-79 | |

1

2

3

4

(ब) मध्यम

1. हिन्डवाट सिंचाई परियोजना 256.82 27-1-79 } मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्र के जलमग्न हो जाने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की स्वीकृति अपेक्षित है।

वे स्कीमें जिनके बारे में राज्य द्वारा संशोधित/असंशोधित रिपोर्टें भेजी जानी हैं।

(क) बृहद् स्कीमें

1. गंधा नहर का प्राधुनिकीकरण	8750.00	13.12-79	} राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने अधिकारियों द्वारा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार संशोधित/असंशोधित रिपोर्टें तैयार करें।
बाखडा नहर प्रणाली का प्राधुनिक करण	3405.00	13.12.79	
3 जयसमन्द टैंक का प्राधुनिकीकरण	1625.00	25.1.80	

राजस्थान नहर का दूसरा चरण

6011. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान नहर के दूसरे चरण पर इस बीच कार्य शुरू हो गया है और यदि हां, तो दूसरे चरण के साथ सरकार ने क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना भारत सरकार को सौंपी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त क्षेत्र परियोजना और राजस्थान नहर के दूसरे चरण पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा;

(ग) भारत सरकार के प्रयास से विदेशों से उक्त परियोजना के लिये कितना धन उपलब्ध किया गया है; और

(घ) यह धन कब प्राप्त होगा और किन देशों अथवा संस्थाओं से प्राप्त होगा तथा उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : (क)

और (ख) राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के चरण दो का निर्माण-कार्य 1972 में हाथ में लिया गया था। राजस्थान सरकार ने इस पर 246 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान लगाया है।

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के चरण-दो के कमान क्षेत्र विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार ने दो भागों वाली एक योजना बनाई है। कमान क्षेत्र विकास के भाग-एक के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कुल 6 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में से 2.56 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लिए 191 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली एक परियोजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्तुत की है। कमान क्षेत्र विकास के भाग-दो से संबंधित परियोजना अभी तक राज्य सरकार ने प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

(ग) और (घ) परियोजना के चरण-दो और कमान क्षेत्र विकास के लिए

विदेशी वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए अभी तक कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुए हैं।]

संसद की कार्यवाही का आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारण

6012. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी द्वारा संसद की कार्यवाही का उतना प्रसारण नहीं किया जा रहा है जितना किया जाना चाहिये और प्रसारणों में महत्वपूर्ण अंशों को शामिल नहीं किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या समाचारों के प्रसारण में पक्षपातपूर्ण रुख अपनाया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या विपक्ष के नेताओं के भाषणों का प्रसारणों में उचित रूप से समावेश नहीं किया जा रहा है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में :
राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा)
(क) से (ग) ? जी, नहीं। आकाशवाणी संसद की कार्यवाहियों को वास्तविक और निष्पक्ष रूप से कवर कर रहा है। महत्वपूर्ण अंशों को प्रसारणों से नहीं निकाला जाता। विपक्षी नेताओं के भाषण भी उपयुक्त रूप में कवर किये जा रहे हैं।

Survey to develop Rural Electrification Programme

6013. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the development of rural electrification programme and progress thereon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States which are lagging behind the schedule in the matter of implementing the rural electrification programme; and

(d) what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) and (b) No separate survey as such has been carried out for Rural Electrification. Rural Electrification programmes are formulated and also executed by the State Electricity Boards, and where there is no State Electricity Board, by the State Government. Funds for rural electrification are also provided in the State Plan outlay. In addition to the funds provided for the Normal Development Programme of the States, the Rural Electrification Corporation makes available to the State Electricity Boards etc., loan assistance against technically feasible and financially viable rural electrification schemes. In pursuance of the decision taken at the Conference of the Chairman of State Electricity Boards held in July, 1976, Perspective Plan proposals had been received from the various States and Union Territories, which indicated that it would be possible to electrify all the villages in the country by 1994-95 subject to the availability of funds to the extent of Rs. 3,360 crores in the intervening period. The detailed programme to be carried out in each year in the different States/ Union Territories is discussed by the Working Group on Power in the course of Annual Plan discussions and finalised by the Planning Commission every year. The progress in regard to village electrification and pumpset energisation in the different States/ Union Territories upto 30-4-1980 is given in the attached Statements I & II respectively.

(c) On a comparison of the targets and achievements of the different States in respect of village electrification and pumpset energisation during the year 1979-80, it is seen that some States, particularly Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka,

Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had not achieved the targets.

(d) The main reasons for the shortfalls in the targets allotted were

shortage of construction materials such as aluminium, structural steel, cement, and power and inadequate infra-structure facilities, limitation of organisational capabilities, poor response of the consumers etc.

Statement I
Inhabited villages Electrified—1971 Census

Sl. No	States	Total number of villages	Villages electrified as on		% Villages electrified as on 30-4-80
			31-3-1980	30-4-1980	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,221	16,467(*)	16,593(*)	61.0
2.	Assam	21,995	4,226	4,244	19.3
3.	Bihar	67,566	19,715(*)	19,739(*)	29.2
4.	Gujarat	18,225	10,867	10,961	60.0
5.	Haryana	6,731	6,731	6,731	100.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	8,921	8,977	53.1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,503	4,552(*) (b)	4,552(*) (b)	70.0
8.	Karnataka	26,826	16,266	16,278	60.7
9.	Kerala	1,268	1,268	1,268	100.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70,883	22,050	22,361	31.5
11.	Maharashtra	35,778	25,457	25,616	71.6
12.	Manipur	1,949	318(c)	318(c)	16.3
13.	Meghalaya	4,583	546	546	11.9
14.	Nagaland	960	320	329	34.3
15.	Orissa	46,992	17,231	17,249	36.7
16.	Punjab	12,188	12,126(+)	12,126(+)	100
17.	Rajasthan	33,305	13,842	13,842(d)	41.6
18.	Sikkim	215	53(a)	53 (a)	24
19.	Tamil Nadu	15,735	15,550	15,551	98.8

179	Written Answers	JULY 29, 1980	Written Answers	180	
2		3	4	5	6
20. Tripura		4,727	766	771	16.3
21. Uttar Pradesh		1,12,561	38,577	38,692	34.4
22. West Bengal	. .	38,074	12,863	12,960	34.0
<hr/>					
Total States		5,71,251	2,48,712	2,49,756	43.7
<hr/>					
Total (U. Ts.)		[4,685	1,396	1,399	29.9
<hr/>					
Total (All India)		5,75,936	2,50,108	2,51,155	43.6

(*)—Figure provisional.

(+)—62 villages have been declared uninhabited.

(a)—As on 30-9-1979.

(b)—As on 31-12-1979.

(c)—As on 31-1-1980.

(d)—As on 31-3-1980.

Inhabited Villages Electrified - 1971 Census

Sl. No.	Union Territories	Total number of villages	Villages electrified as on		% villages electrified as on
			31-3-1980	30-4-1980	
1. A & N Islands		390	89	92	23.6
2. Arunachal Pradesh		2,973	263	263(d)	8.8
3. Chandigarh		26	26	26	100.0
4. D & N Haveli		72	52	52	72.2
5. Delhi		243	243	243	100.0
6. Goa, Daman & Diu		409	355	355(d)	86.8
7. Lakshadweep		10	9	9(d)	90.0
8. Mizoram		229	26	26	11.4
9. Pondicherry		333	333	333	100.0
Total (U. T.)		4,685	1,396	1,399	29.9

(d)—As on 31-3-1980.

Statement-II
Irrigation Pumps/Tube-wells Emergised

Sl. No.	States	Number emergised as on	
		31-3-1980	30-4-1980
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,87,731(*)	3,89,483(*)
2	Assam	1,678	1,787
3	Bihar	1,51,985	1,52,206
4	Gujarat	2,02,853	2,04,575
5	Haryana	2,03,367	2,04,967
6	Himachal Pradesh	1,633	1,636
7	Jammu & Kashmir	967(*) (a)	967(*) (b)
8	Karnataka	2,90,308	2,91,319
9	Kerala	77,863	78,632
10	Madhya Pradesh	2,79,431	2,81,789
11	Maharashtra	5,97,474	6,02,031
12	Manipur	10(b)	10(b)
13	Meghalaya	47	47
14	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
15	Orissa	12,958	13,055
16	Punjab	2,62,267	2,64,624
17	Rajasthan	1,83,926	1,83,926(c)
18	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
19	Tamil Nadu	8,87,181	8,90,927
20	Tripura	248	248
21	Uttar Pradesh	3,61,750	3,63,559
22	West Bengal	24,068	24,173
	Total (States)	39,27,745	39,50,021
	Total (U.Ts.)	21,311	21,327
	Total (All-India)	39,49,056	39,71,348

(*)—Figure provisional.

(a)—As on 31-12-1979

(b)—As on 31-1-1980

(c)—As on 31-3-1980

Irrigation Pumps/Tubewells Energised

Sl. No	Union Territories	Number energised as on	
		31-3-1980	30-4-1980
1	A & N Islands	1	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3	Chandigarh	495	497
4	D & N Haveli	221	224
5	Delhi	11,117	11,117(c)
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,757	1,757(c)
7	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
8	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
9	Pondicherry	7,720	7,731
Total U.Ts.		21,311	21,327

(c)—As on 31-3-1980

Prospective Oil-bearing Sites

6014. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state what are the names and details of the prospective oil-bearing sites which have large reserves of natural gas as per the geological and geophysical survey conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission recently?

THE MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Large reserves of Natural Gas have been found in North Basin, South Basin, South Tapti, B-38, B-55 and R-12 structures in West Coast, Offshore and in Sisodra and Motwan structures in Onland Cambay Basin recently,

Issue of Letter of Intent to Oil India Ltd. for Aeromagnetic Survey in Area of Mahanadi Basin

6015. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has approached the Central Government for granting

letter of intent for starting oil exploration to Oil India which has already conducted aeromagnetic survey of the onshore along with the offshore area of the Mahanadi basin; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan and when the drilling will start along with the names of districts where the Oil exploration work is going to begin?

THE MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Govt. of Orissa has given permission to Oil India Limited for under taking exploration in 6,800 sq. kms. of onshore area in Mahanadi Basin. OIL has also been granted an offshore Exploration Licence over 12,000 sq. kms. in Mahanadi Basin by the Central Government.

(b) The onshore area is in the Districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore in Orissa. OIL has completed an aeromagnetic survey in this area and it is proposed to conduct seismic geophysical surveys in 1980-81 and 1981-82. Drilling prospects will be

examined on the basis of analysis of this data. The offshore area is in the Bay of Bengal, Mahanadi Basin. Aeromagnetic and Seismic/geophysical surveys were completed in 1978. A 3-well offshore exploration programme has been planned which is expected to be completed by 1980-81. The first well was drilled to a depth of 2740 metres and the second well is presently drilling below 610 metres.

Reported Opposition by Foreign Drug Companies to Acquisition of Shares by Public Financial Institutions

6016. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign drug companies are opposed to public financial institutions acquiring two-thirds of the shares that are being disinvested as stipulated in the new drug policy;

(b) if so, whether representatives of drug industry met him on 30th June, 1980 and had urged him to remove this stipulation and allow companies to offer shares to the public;

(c) what were the other points raised by them;

(d) whether Government have taken any final decision in this regard;

(e) whether any memorandum was also submitted by them in this regard; and

(f) if so, whether Government have examined the same?

THE MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) had represented in a memorandum, *inter alia*, that foreign companies diluting their foreign share-holding under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act should not be required to disinvest 2/3rd of the shares to be disinvested in favour of public financial institutions.

(b) The representatives of the O.P.P.I. met the Minister (Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers) and the Minister of State on 9th July, 1980.

(c) to (f) The other points covered in the memorandum and during the meeting were as follows:—

(i) Regulation of capacities on the basis of past production;

(ii) Absence of provision for normal growth from year to year;

(iii) Ratio of bulk drug production to formulation production;

(iv) Classification of bulk drugs as involving high technology or otherwise;

(v) Withdrawal of 27th May, 1969 Notification and grant of C.O.B. licences;

(vi) Consolidation of licences being restricted to drug industries only;

(vii) Mandatory supply of bulk drugs to non-associated formulators;

(viii) Constraints on export production;

(ix) Continuance of loan licensing for foreign companies;

(x) Location policy;

(xi) Interpretation of the term 'New Article'.

(xii) Abolition of brand names; and

(xiii) Drug pricing policy.

While some of these points have been covered in the industrial policy announced recently, no final decisions have been taken on the others.

Oil and Gas in Bay of Bengal and Drilling in Krishna-Godavari

6017. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state: .

(a) whether with the Bay of Bengal throwing up promising oil and gas discovery, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission plans to take up soon

drilling up the second well in the Krishna-Godavari off shore;

(b) if so, when the work for drilling the well will be started;

(c) whether this drilling for second well will be near the first one where the oil was struck for the first time in the Bay of Bengal recently;

(d) whether any foreign assistance will be required in this regard;

(e) whether in view of the encouraging results the Union Government are proposing to explore the oil drilling in all left over areas on a mass scale; and

(f) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The second well has already been taken up for drilling.

(b) The well was spudded on 11th July, 1980.

(c) Yes, Sir. The second well taken up for drilling is at a distance of about 3.5 kms from the first well.

(d) No foreign assistance for drilling the well has been sought. However, the ONGC is utilising a foreign rig on charter hire for drilling the second well.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Agreement with USA for Minor and Medium Irrigation Projects

6018. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and U.S. signed two agreements on 30th June, 1980 for minor and medium irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) what are the projects that will be undertaken; and

(d) when those projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Two loan agreements totalling \$ 35 million (Rs. 28 crores) have been signed with U.S.A. on 30th June, 1980.

(b) The first loan of \$ 20 million is intended to meet the requirements of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for support of its programme to refinance lending by credit institutions for eligible minor irrigation activities. The second loan agreement of \$ 15 million is for financing the local currency cost of construction of new and continuing and modernisation of existing medium irrigation projects in Rajasthan.

The loans are repayable in 40 years including a 10 year grace period and carry an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum during the grace period and 3 per cent per annum thereafter.

(c) Under the first loan of \$ 20 million, minor irrigation scheme in the States approved by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation would be covered.

Credit assistance of \$ 15 million is for a group of medium irrigation projects identified by Government of Rajasthan for utilising this credit. Out of this list, those medium projects which satisfy the techno-economic criteria evolved in consultation with USAID would be eligible for credit assistance after they are approved by an Appraisal Committee set up for this purpose in the Government of Rajasthan/Central Water Commission.

(d) For the first loan agreement with ARDC, the project assistance completion date is 30th June, 1982. The loan funds are to be utilised by 31-3-1983. The project assistance com-

pletion date for second agreement is 30-6-1980. The projects included under the credit assistance of \$ 15 million are expected to be completed within five years of its intimation or from date of signing of agreement. For modernisation project period of completion may be 8 years from the date of signing of agreement.

राज्याध्यक्ष समिति की सिफारिशें

6019. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को राज्याध्यक्ष समिति का अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार समिति की सिफारिशों पर कब तक निर्णय कर लेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) विद्युत् पर राज्याध्यक्ष समिति की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट सरकार को अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि, ऐसा समझा जाता है कि समिति की रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और बहुत जल्दी यह रिपोर्ट ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (विद्युत् विभाग) को प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली है।

(ख) समिति की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय, सरकार की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट, प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् लिया जाएगा।

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का प्रशासनिक व्यय

6020. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में अब तक कितना धन लगाया गया है और इस आयोग का गत तीन वर्षों का

प्रशासनिक व्यय तथा इस वर्ष का प्रशासनिक व्यय क्या है; और

(ख) क्या इस आयोग के कार्यकरण का कभी मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में भारत सरकार ने 480.43 करोड़ रुपया निवेश किया हुआ है जिसमें से 337.35 करोड़ रुपया इक्विटी तथा 143.08 करोड़ रुपया ऋण के रूप में है।

इसके अतिरिक्त आयोग ने अब तक निम्नलिखित से ऋण प्राप्त किये हैं :—

- (i) तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड जो कि भारत सरकार का सांविधिक निकाय है से 209.47 करोड़ रुपया;
- (ii) बैंकों के एक संकाय से भारत सरकार प्रत्याभूत 41.31 करोड़ रुपये का यू०एस०ए० डालर ऋण;
- (iii) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनी मैसर्स हाईड्रोकार्बन लिमिटेड से 27.66 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं सहित किया गया प्रशासनिक व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	करोड़ रुपया
1977-78	13.58
1978-79	14.83
1979-80*	16.31

[*यह आंकड़े अस्थायी हैं क्योंकि इस वर्ष का लेखा तैयार हो रहा है।]

वर्ष 1980-81 में 18 करोड़ रुपये प्रशासनिक व्यय के रूप में किये जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) सरकार ने 1971 में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के संस्थागत, वित्तीय तथा कार्यकलापों के अध्ययन के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति का गठन किया था। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1972 में दी थी। भारत सरकार ने समिति द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों पर विचार किया था तथा जहां आवश्यक था उचित कार्यवाही की गई है।

सहकारी समितियों को राज सहायता

6021. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्बाँट मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन सहकारी भण्डारों तथा अन्य समितियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें पूर्ति विभाग आर्थिक अनुदान अथवा ऋण देता है और उन्हें ये अनुदान अथवा ऋण किन शर्तों के अधीन दिए जाते हैं तथा उसके लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया जाता है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन सहकारी भण्डारों तथा अन्य समितियों को आर्थिक सहायता अथवा ऋण दिया गया है और उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी आर्थिक सहायता अथवा ऋण दिया गया और किन आधारों पर दिया गया और क्या उनकी एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जाएगी, और

(ग) ऋण देने के बाद क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बाँट मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) पूर्ति विभाग के नियन्त्रणाधीन कोई भी

सहकारी भण्डार या कोई अन्य सोसाइटी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) श्री.मन्., प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Notice served on B.A.N.C.O.

6022. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.A.N.C.O. (Aluminium Company Limited) has been served a notice under the provision of the M.R.T.P. Act; and

(b) if so, when and the grounds therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b) A Notice of Enquiry has been issued by the M.R.T.P. Commission on 3rd July, 1980 against B.A.N.C.O. (Aluminium Company Limited) under Regulation 58 of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Regulations 1974, on the following grounds:—

(i) that the company is indulging in the trade practice of refusing to deal and make direct supplies of its product of aluminium extrusions to its actual users;

(ii) that the company is insisting upon its customers in Delhi to contact M/s. Om Prakash Vijay Kumar, Hauz Qazi, Delhi for their requirements of aluminium extrusions; and

(iii) that the trade practice mentioned above has or may have the effect of preventing, distorting or restricting competition inasmuch as it affects competition since those who are supplied good directly by the company would be at an advantageous position over other who are not so supplied.

Re-structuring of Jharia Coalfields

6023. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up a plan to restruct the entire Jharia coalfields; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited with Polish Collaboration has submitted a Master Plan for the re-organisation of Jharia Coalfield.

(b) There are at present 121 mines grouped into 90 collieries in Jharia coalfield. The report recommends division of this coalfield into 21 underground mining blocks and 9 opencast mining blocks. This will enable a substantial increase in the production of coking coal in the area.

Export and Cool

6024. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) amount of coal exported to other countries in general and to Bangladesh in particular during the last five years;

(b) price charged per tonne of coal;

(c) whether China is coming as the big competitor in coal export;

(d) whether there has been a failure in commitment to supply coal to Bangladesh this year forcing her to opt for Chinese coal; and

(e) if so, facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The total quantity of coal exported during the

1727 LS-7.

last five years and the exports to Bangladesh are as follows:

Year	('000 tonnes)	
	Total	Bangladesh
1975-76 . . .	400	345
1976-77 . . .	623	268
1977-78 . . .	658	256
1978-79 . . .	267	129
1979-80 . . .	94	70

(b) The price charged for the coal exports to the various countries varies from time to time.

(c) No information regarding China coming as a big competitor in coal export is available.

(d) & (e) There has been some shortfall in the supply of coal to Bangladesh in the current year mainly arising out of inadequate availability of wagons to move coal to Bangladesh. Steps have been taken to make good the shortfall in the coming months. No information on Bangladesh opting for Chinese coal is available.

Closure of two cinemas houses of FFC in Bombay

6025. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation (FFC) had sponsored two art houses namely, Akashwani and Lotus Cinema in Bombay;

(b) whether the above have been closed;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to move the State Government of Maharashtra to exempt taxes on films shown in art houses and exempt the art houses from taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) Film Finance Corporation had taken Akashwani Auditorium in Bombay on rental basis from November 1972 and Lotus Cinema, Bombay on lease for three years from February 1980. Akashwani Auditorium was closed for security reasons in June 1975 and Lotus Cinema has been temporarily closed from 17th July, 1980 for demolition and construction of a new theatre at the back of the same site. The new theatre is expected to be ready in six months and will be available to the Corporation on completion. The Akashwani Auditorium will also start operating as an art theatre very soon. The necessary permission has already been obtained and minor structural changes are being made as required by the Licencing Authorities.

(d) Government of Maharashtra has been requested by the Corporation to exempt films shown in art houses from payment of entertainment tax. It is proposed to pursue this matter with the State Government.

Kosi Embankment Project

6026. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has severely criticised the effectiveness of the Kosi Embankment Project;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has suggested new plans to Government; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have started fresh negotiations with the Government of Nepal on the above subject?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c) The evaluation study conducted by the Planning Commission has brought

out that the construction of embankments on both sides of the river Kosi had helped to hold the river and protect a vast area of 1.6 lakh hectares from the revages of floods in Saharsa district of Bihar.

It has also been concluded that the construction of the embankments had brought about certain indirect benefits such as development of fisheries, introduction of social forestry in the shape of canal bank plantations, development of village industries, net work of improved communication system, improvement in general health of the people and appreciation in land value.

However, the continued rise of the river bed has created problems of seepage and drainage congestion, aggravating the problem of waterlogging in the protected area. The study has also called attention to the need for undertaking simultaneously all the development activities in the area for achieving tangible effects.

It has been suggested that negotiations should be taken up with H.M.G. of Nepal for large scale soil conservation measures in the upper catchment of the river lying in Nepal to reduce excessive sediment load in the river. Talks have been going on from time to time at various levels and are continuing on the question of development of water resources on the rivers flowing from Nepal to India, including the construction of a high dam on river Kosi at Barakshetra and afforestation and soil conservation measures.

Production of Proteins from Molasses

6028. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Petroleum has developed a process to produce proteins from molasses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The IP has been experimenting with materials such as molasses for production of proteins. Their experiments so far on bench scale model show promise. However, considerable amount of further studies is required before the process can be taken up for commercialization.

Purchase of Insecticides and Pesticides by D.G.S. & D. for N.M.E.P.

6029. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.G.S.&D. has not purchased insecticides and pesticides for N.M.E.P. since last two years;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the present policy for the purchase of insecticides and pesticides for N.M.E.P. Programme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No Sir.

The insecticides like DDT, Paris Green, Temophos, Fenthion, Pyrethrum based emulsifiable Larvicidal oil etc. are being procured. Only BHC 50 per cent and Malathion 25 per cent has not been purchased since last two years.

(b) As the question of shelf-life of 24/12 months for BHC 50 per cent/Malathion 25 per cent was required to be sorted out with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Indian Standard Institution, Central Insecticides Board, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and the manufacturing firms, the procurement of BHC/Malathion has not been made since last two years.

(c) All types of insecticides/pesticides required for N.M.E.P. are being procured and the procurement of

BHC 50 per cent/Malathion 25 per cent by DGS&D will be taken up after finalising the question regarding shelf-life in consultation with other concerned Departments of the Government.

Purchase of Stores by D.G.S.&D.

6030. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of purchases made by the Directorate General of Supply and Disposal during 1979-80 for the stores required under the Central Government Purchase Programme;

(b) the value of the stores purchased from SSI units of the country;

(c) whether price preference consideration was given to SSI units; and

(d) what is the percentage for price preference to SSI units in comparison to big industries?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE):

(a) Total purchases:—

	Rs. 965.66 Crores.	}*
Indigenous:—	Rs. 925.56 Crores.	

(b) Rs. 119.09 Crores.*

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Up to 15 per cent.

*Figures are provisional.

Promotion of Surveyors in Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation

6031. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for promotion of the Surveyors who are working in the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation for the last ten years; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b) The technical non-gazetted cadres of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation have been merged with the corresponding cadres of Central Water Commission w.e.f. 3-11-78. The Surveyors will be promoted in accordance with the Central Water Commission, Non-Ministerial posts (Group C) Recruitment Rules. Under the Rules, 5 per cent of the vacancies in the grade of Supervisor are required to be filled by promotion from Surveyors with 5 years continuous service in the grade and possessing qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment OR Surveyors with 15 years' continuous service in the grade and having passed the Departmental examination.

Power supply for Irrigation purposes during night

6032. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to make available power supply for irrigation purposes only during the night as a part of the programme of better utilisation of the existing power resources; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) With the acceleration of tempo of rural electrification in all the States, the demand for power by agricultural loads have increased and in many States like Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab etc., agricultural consumption exceeds 30 per cent of the total consumption. The incidence of high agricultural component has increased the peak demand of the various State power systems. Almost all the States are deficit in meeting peak demand. Hence, to reduce the peak demand the States have intro-

duced various measures and one of the measures is rostering of rural loads under which rural loads are grouped in two or three batches and power supply to one group at a time during the day is made available for 8 to 10 hours. Even during the worst critical time, agricultural loads are generally given 6 to 8 hours of day supply and there is no proposal to deny supply to agricultural loads.

Irrigation Projects of Gujarat pending with the Centre

6033. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many irrigation projects proposals sent by Gujarat have been pending, the details of particular schemes estimates, period since it is pending at the Central level and possible time yet to be taken to give sanctions; and

(b) whether aid from World Bank has been sought for any of these schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) A Statement showing details of new major and medium irrigation schemes of Gujarat State received in the Central Water Commission and pending for clearance by the Planning Commission is attached.

Projects are considered for clearance by the Planning Commission after the technical and economic feasibility of the project is satisfactorily established. The clearance of the project, therefore, depends upon the details incorporated in the project report, response from State in furnishing the replies to the comments of Central Water Commission and deputing the concerned officers for discussions on the outstanding points and providing clarifications wherever necessary.

(b) and (c) The pending schemes for which assistance from World Bank/U.S., A.I.D. is being sought, are

also indicated in the statement.

A part of Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat (comprising of Sardar Sarovar dam and part of the distri-

bution system) is proposed to be included in the pipeline of projects for World Bank Assistance for financial year 1982.

STATEMENT

IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF GUJARAT PENDING WITH THE CENTRE.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (District)	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefits 1000 ha.	Date of receipt in CWC	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. SCHEMES UNDER EXAMINATION IN CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION					
A—MAJOR SCHEME					
*1.	Modernisation and improving Fate-wadi Canal system (Ahmedabad)	938.46	38.863	6-3-80	
*2.	Modernising of Dantiwasda Reser-voir Project. (Bankaszantha Mehesana)	2011.95	49.413	6-3-80	
*3.	Modernisation of Bhadar Project (Rajkot)	1000.82	18.069	6-3-80	
*4.	Modernising of Shatsrnji Palitana (Bhavnagar)	696.00	34.40	6-3-80	
*5.	Modernising of Kharicut Canal (Ahmedabad)	440.32	12.00	14-5-80	
6.	Modernising of Ukai-Kakrapar (Surat)	7125.48	264.713	26-5-80	World Bank Assistance;
7.	Sardar Sarovar (Broach)	3387.00 (Crores)	1525.70	11-2-80	Part comments have been sent on 5-7-80.

II. MEDIUM SCHEME

*1.	Uben (Junagadh)	280.89	2.551	11-6-80
*2.	Aji-III (Rajkot)	488.85	6.151	11-6-80

SCHEMES CONSIDERED BY TAG AND FOUND ACCEPTABLE FOR WHICH FORMAL APPROVAL AWAITED FROM THE PLANNING COMMISSION.

A—MAJOR

*1.	Jankhari Reservoir (Surat)	4843.46	8.95	13-10-78	Considered by TAG on 11-9-79. Investigation of an alternative site suggested by Environmental Appraisal Committee to eli-
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1	2	3	4	5	6
					eliminate or minimise the submergence of forest land.
B—MEDIUM					
1. Harnav Stage-II (Sabarkantha)	.	349.36	3.44	30-9-78	Considered by TAC on 7-6-80.
*2. Guhai (Sabarkantha)	.	932.82	8.326	16-11-79	Do.

*Schemes for which assistance is being sought from World Bank and cofinanced by U.S.A.I.D

Formulation of a National Irrigation Plan

6034. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a national irrigation plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof with outlay proposed under each scheme; and

(c) in what way the present plan is an improvement over the plan formulated by Dr. K. L. Rao so far utilisation of river water which is now going waste is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b) The Government have formulated a National Perspective for Water Resources Development which envisages creation of optimum storages on various rivers, wherever feasible, and transferring, after meeting the local needs, the surplus flows for utilisation in deficit regions by constructing inter-connecting links. The details are yet to be finalised in consultation with the States. As per rough estimates, the scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 50,000 crores based on present day prices.

(c) Dr. Rao's proposal envisaged utilisation of 21 million acre feet of

Ganga waters to bring under irrigation an additional area of 4 m. ha. by pumping the water over a head of about 1800 ft. requiring 5 to 7 m.KW of power.

The National perspective, on the other hand envisages utilisation of about 170 million acre feet of water to bring under irrigation an additional area of 25 m.ha. by surface flows apart from 10 m.ha. by increased use of ground water. The transfer of water is essentially by gravity and only in small reaches by lifts not exceeding 400 ft. The proposal also envisages generation of about 40 million K.W. of power of which only about 4 million KW would be required for lifting the water.

Use of Satellites Communication in Oil exploration

6035. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are using satellite communication to play key role in oil exploration; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. However, ONGC is making use of satellites for position location

of offshore installations and for fixing the location of vessels carrying out marine geophysical surveys for oil exploration.

(b) The transit satellite system was introduced by the U.S. Government in 1967 to fix locations in the offshore without the help of shore-based stations as used in the radio navigation systems. The ONGC acquired one such system for use in its survey ship 'Anveshak' in July 1975 and since then one more satellite system has been acquired by the ONGC and these systems are being used for fixing locations in the sea.

Use of Synthetic Oil

6036. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether synthetic oil can replace the natural oil for engine of all kinds;

(b) if so, whether Government propose encouraging the use of the same; and

(c) what is the total production of oil and gas during this year up to June, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) At present there is no such proposal.

(c) The total production of oil and gas during the period January-June 1980 was about 4.5 million tonnes and 750 million cubic metres respectively.

Regular Doordarshan Kendra at Jaipur

6037. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start a regular Doordarshan Kendra at Jaipur very soon;

(b) whether Government have already purchased land etc. for studios; and

(c) if so, when the construction of the studios will be completed in Jaipur and when this Kendra will start functioning independently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A.T.V. transmitting centre, set up under the SITE continuity programme, is functioning at Jaipur since 1.3.1977. A Programme Production Centre will be set up at Jaipur during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Land for the studio has been purchased.

(c) The Studio is expected to be commissioned during 1982-83.

Criteria for selecting T.V. Artists for Foreign Training

6038. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the objective and criteria laid down for selecting T. V. Staff Artists in different specialisations for deputing/sending them for foreign training;

(b) are the scholarships etc. brought to the notice of all the T. V. Staff Artists by circulating them so that the interested candidates may apply for them; and

(c) how many Staff Artists and regular employees in the programme Section were provided foreign training in last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The following objectives and criteria are kept in view while selecting Doordarshan personnel for training etc. abroad on fellowships/scholar-

ships offered by foreign countries or organisations:

(i) The subject of study, suitability of the persons to be selected with regard to prescribed/desired qualifications, age etc.

(ii) Seniority, experience and aptitude of the persons concerned; and

(iii) Preference is given to those who have not been sent abroad earlier.

(b) No, Sir. However, offers of training in specific subjects or deputations for coverages of important events are brought to the notice of Director of TV Centres who forward the names and bio-data of eligible, senior and experienced Staff Artists e.g. Producers, Cameramen etc. to the Directorate General, Doordarshan where a selection is made and the name(s) submitted to Government for approval.

(c) 24 Staff Artists and 6 regular programme/editorial employees have been sent abroad for training/training courses or for attending various workshops since 1-4-1976 when Doordarshan became a separate entity.

Promotional Avenues for Artists in Delhi T.V.

6039. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many categories of Staff Artists are there in Delhi T. V.;

(b) how many of them have only one promotional avenue in their entire service life;

(c) how many of them have more than one promotional avenue in their entire service life in T. V.;

(d) how many of them have no promotional avenue in their entire service life on T. V.; and

(e) what are the incentives for those who have no promotional avenues in T. V.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Forty one (excluding four to which fresh recruitment has been stopped).

(b) Ten.

(c) Nine.

(d) Thirteen (excluding nine categories which are in fact promotion posts from junior categories).

(e) Selection Grades have been introduced in seven categories, and are likely to be introduced in the remaining categories also soon.

Implementation of the Recommendations of the Third Pay Commission by DESU

6040. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the pay scale recommended by Third Pay Commission have been given only to some Medical Officers and the others are left out in the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) is it also a fact that while implementing the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission to the category of Medical Officers, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is neither following the recommendations of Third Pay Commission in toto nor following the existing pattern of general wing of Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not following any universal pattern?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c), Recommendations of the 11th Pay Commission which were meant primarily for the Central Government employees were not automatically applicable to the employees of DESU.

In March 1978, the Delhi Electric Supply Committee had decided to

accept the recommendations of the IIIrd Pay Commission in respect of Class I & II posts, excluding 12 categories of posts which included the posts of Medical Officers whose scales of pay were found to be not common with those of the Central Government Offices. Out of 31 posts of Medical Officers in the grade of Rs. 450—1000, 10 have already been upgraded to those of Senior Medical Officers in the scale of Rs. 1100—1600 which is a scale recommended by IIIrd Pay Commission. One post of the Medical Officer Incharge, which was earlier upgraded to Sr. Medical Officer in the scale of Rs. 800—1500 has also been upgraded to the scale of Rs. 1100—1800 which also corresponds to the pay scale recommended by the IIIrd Pay Commission for the posts of Specialists Grade II. The question of revising the grade of the remaining posts of Medical Officers presently in the grade of Rs. 450—1000 is still under consideration. DESU have informed that the revision of grades will be given effect from 1.1.1973.

मैथुन बांध के कारण विस्थापित परिवारों को रोजगार दिया जाना

6041. श्री शिव सोरेन : क्या ऊर्जा और कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मैथुन बांध के कारण विस्थापित परिवारों को रोजगार देने का आश्वासन दिया था; और

(ख) कितने परिवारों को अब तक रोजगार दिया गया है और क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें भविष्य में भी रोजगार देने का है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था। तथापि, दामोदर घाटी निगम ने अपनी इच्छा से, कार्य प्रभारित और मस्टर रोल श्रेणियों में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को वरीयता दी है।

(ख) अब तक लगभग 550 विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को मैथुन में रोजगार दिया गया है। निगम में अब समूह 'ग' के पदों में 15—रिक्तियां विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं।

Shifting of Headquarters of DVC from Calcutta to Bihar

6042. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Damodar Valley Corporation has its head office at Calcutta;

(b) whether Government propose to shift the head office from Calcutta to Bihar;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). There is no proposal to shift the Head Office from Calcutta to Bihar. The operational headquarters for the Damodar Valley Corporation system are located in the fields in both the States of Bihar and West Bengal. Only the Administrative Head Office is at Calcutta.

(e) Question does not arise.

Cooking Gas facilities to Dharnapuri Tamil Nadu

6043. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indane gas facility has not been provided so far to the Dharnapuri District which is the Backward District in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government propose to provide this facility which is the most urgent necessity to the public in that area; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited propose to put up an Indane distributorship in Darmapuri town of Tamil Nadu during 1980-81.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Multi-National Drug Companies to be treated as High Technology Units

6044. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had recommended to the Reserve Bank that foreign multi-national drug companies be treated as high technology units and they be allowed to retain majority equity shares;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the production technology now being applied by these companies does not rally conform to the demands of high technology and entitle them to the benefits that the Indian drug companies are allowed;

(c) whether the Foreign Companies' repatriation of profit is mounting over the years; and

(d) what steps are being taken to set right the anomalous situation which is obstructing the Indian Companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A High Level Committee which went into the technology of manufacture of bulk drugs by foreign companies examined the processes for 207 bulk drugs of which 93 were found to involve high technology.

(c) A study of remittances of profits/dividends allowed to foreign drug

companies for the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 has revealed a rising trend.

(d) The role of the foreign sector has been clearly demarcated in the Drugs Policy. Therefore, there is no question of any obstruction to Indian companies.

Production and Import of Aviation Fuel

6045. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present we have to depend mainly on foreign countries for import of aviation fuel and if so, the extent thereof; and

(b) whether steps are being taken to cut out this dependence and start production of this item within the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Two types of fuel are used for aviation purposes namely, avgas and aviation turbine fuel. Only in the case of avgas, the requirements, which are of the order of 30,000 tonnes per annum are being wholly met from imports while aviation turbine fuel is produced in the refineries of the country.

(b) The proposal for manufacturing a single grade of avgas in the country is now being examined by an inter-ministerial committee.

Quantity of Water Supply from Narmada Irrigation Scheme

6046. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of water to be supplied to each different district in Gujarat out of Narmada Irrigation Scheme, as per the suggestions of Gujarat Government made to the Water Commission;

(b) is it true that there is much reduction in quantity compared to original recommendation of Narmada Tribunal for particularly Kutch and Saurashtra regions; and

(c) if so, what is the decision now?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) The project report as submitted by the State Government proposes an annual irrigation of 15.26 lakh ha. (37.7 lakh acres) in the districts of Bharuch, Vadodra, Panchamahals, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Banaskantha, Kutch; Bhavnagar; Surendranagar and Rajkot. It does not indicate the quantity of water to be utilised in individual district to be benefited.

However, a statement indicating the area to be irrigated annually in various districts to be benefited as intimated by the Government of Gujarat is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir. The Tribunal has not recommended district-wise region-wise quantity of water allocated to Gujarat.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

QUANTITY OF WATER SUPPLY FROM NARMADA IRRIGATION SCHEME

Name of district	Area to be irrigated annually (In acres)
1. Bharuch	2,39,140
2. Baroda	6,61,158
3. Panchmahal	21,699
4. Gandhinagar	22,349
5. Kaira	2,65,819
6. Ahmedabad	7,41,828
7. Mehsana	3,37,858

8. Banaskantha	5,25,400
9. Bhavnagar	1,17,860
10. Surendranagar	7,02,177
11. Rajkot	85,680
12. Kutch	70,357

37,68,916

Availability of Kerosene and Life Saving Drugs in Hilly and Remote Areas

6047. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the decision and programme of action for making kerosene and life saving drugs available to consumers in hilly and remote areas in the states at cheaper prices and principle of fixing quota and time based programme of release and transportation cost; and

(b) what is the rate of price increase on kerosene per litre and also additional excise duty, levied on it during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Department of Petroleum makes monthly allocation of kerosene to the States and Union Territories, taking into account all relevant aspects including past consumption trends. The retail distribution of kerosene is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The consumer prices of kerosene oil are fixed and enforced by the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. In order to ensure that kerosene oil is made available to the consumers in hilly and remote areas at a reasonable price, additional cost of transportation to remote depots of the oil companies beyond 18 paise/KL per kilometre (Round Trip Distance) are subsidised.

There is no specific programme of action for making available life saving

drugs to consumers in hilly and remote areas in the State at cheaper prices. The drug policy, however, provides for rationalisation of price of bulk drugs and formulations which is likely to result in reduction of prices in certain cases and will benefit the consumers including those living in hilly and remote areas.

(b) During 1978-79 price of Kerosene was increased by about nine paise per litre. On 17-8-1979 this was raised by about 17 paise per litre, but, later was reduced by 7 paise on 11-9-1979. In 1980 no increase was effected in the price of kerosene. The rates of Excise duty were as under:

		Rs./KL		
		Basic Excise Duty	Special Excise Duty	Increase/ Decrease
1978-79		383.46	19.17	..
1979-80 as on 1-3-1979.		493.20	..	(+)90.57
as on 17-8-1979		402.64	..	(—)90.56
as on 11-9-1979		333.59	..	(—)69.05
1980-81		333.59		

Drilling by ONGC in Eastern Sector

6048. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal on the part of ONGC for drilling in onshore and increase in the development of rigs in the Eastern Sector in 1980-81;

(b) if so, the target and increase in rigs;

(c) exploratory wells planned to be taken up for drilling in 1980-81 state-wise; and

(d) the number of old, new structures drilling was commenced and discontinued during last five years State-wise and the result and reason of discontinuation in details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Drilling in onshore areas of

the Eastern Sector is being continued by ONGC. During the year 1980-81, the target of drilling in this sector is 96.2 thousand metres and 31 wells in Assam; 6.3 thousand metres and 2 wells in West Bengal and 7.5 thousand metres and 2 wells in Tripura. However, the number of rigs in operation during 1980-81 will remain the same as during 1979-80, viz., 17.

(c) A total of 13 exploratory wells are planned to be drilled in the Eastern Sector during 1980-81. State-wise break-up is as follows:—

Assam	8
Nagaland	1
West Bengal	2
Tripura	2

13

(d) The State-wise details of the number of new and old structures

where drilling was conducted during the last five years 1975-76 to 1979-80 is as follows:—

	New	Old	
Assam	11	6*	*One Structure
Meghalaya	1	..	extends from
West Bengal	4	..	Assam to
Nagaland	..	1	Nagaland and
Tripura	1	1	listed under Nagaland
	17	8	

Out of the 11 new structures taken up for drilling in Assam during the five years period, oil was found in one structure namely Demalgaon, 4 structures were found dry and drilling on 4 structures is currently in progress. Drilling on remaining two structures has been temporarily abandoned.

One structure drilled in Meghalaya was found dry.

In West Bengal 2 structures namely Bukultala and Galsi proved dry and testing of the remaining two structures namely Diamond Harbour and Radha is currently in progress.

Drilling in Gojalia and Baramura structure in Tripura is currently in progress. So far 4 wells have been drilled on the Baramura structure. Of these, 2 wells have proved gas bearing and testing of one well is currently in progress. Detailed testing in subsequent horizon of the fourth well is to be taken up.

Take-over of Management of Harika-Ropar Dam

6049. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken or proposed to be taken to take-over the management of Harika-Ropar Dam from Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The question of transfer of management of Harika and Ropar headworks to the Bhakra Beas Management Board, has been taken up with the Government of Punjab. The Chief Minister of Punjab has intimated that he would discuss this issue.

Surplus and Deficit States in Electricity and Per Capita Consumption

6050. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States now having surplus of electricity and which are the States having deficit quantity of electric energy; and

(b) what is the per capita consumption of electric energy State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Meghalaya are the States having surplus energy, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are expected to meet their full requirement for the next 2-3 months depending upon the performance of power stations. If the monsoon is favourable, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa will become surplus States. All other State and Union territories are facing deficit in energy and in meeting maximum demand over a twenty-four hours cycle.

(b) The state-wise (including union territories) figures of per capita consumption of electricity during 1979-80 are given in the statement attached.

Statement

*Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (Utilities and non-Utilities)**

(in KWH)

State/Union Territory	1979-80*
1	2
Haryana	250 21
Himachal Pradesh	33 15
Jammu & Kashmir	50 05
Punjab	328 00
Rajasthan	104 45
Uttar Pradesh	95 54
Chandigarh	226 17
Delhi	18, 73
Gujarat	239 06
Madhya Pradesh	93 5
Maharashtra	223 37
Goa, Daman & Diu	207 14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16 51
Bihar @	79 09
Orissa	116 30
West Bengal @	112 57
A&N Islands	49 18
Sikkim	39 53
Andhra Pradesh	95 13
Karnataka	153 41
Kerala	103 83
Tamil Nadu	181 30

@ Inclusive of electricity supplied by D.V.G.

* Rough estimates.

1	2
Pondicherry	224 26
Lakshadweep	22 86
Assam	34 20
Manipur	5 64
Meghalaya	29 69
Nagaland	24 01
Tripura	14 00
Arunachal Pradesh	12 59
Mizoram	8 05
All India	133 50

Sending of Samples of Drugs to Iran

6051. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Antibiotic Limited sends samples of medicines this year through the State Trading Corporation of India to Iran and that country had rejected the samples as sub-standard; and

(b) if so, the names of the medicines and in what respect they were sub-standard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) M/s. Iranian Pharmaceuticals Inc. placed an order with the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC)—a subsidiary of State Trading Corporation of India, for supply of formulated drugs, such as, injections, capsules, tablets and syrups in January, 1980. The order was apportioned amongst the members of the Export Consortium of CPC, which *inter alia*, includes Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL). The goods were ready for airlifting in March 1980. However, before the goods could be shipped, the CPC as well as the associates of CPC received

telex messages that the injectables supplied as samples (including Gentamycin injection of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited) had not passed the quality tests and therefore, shipments should not be made. The samples were not of H.A.L. alone but of the other companies as well. It is understood from the CPC that the samples were rejected because they contained some particulate matter although they conformed to Pharmacopeal specifications.

Alleged Violation of Constitution by U.P. Government

6052. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the provisions of the Constitution as well as Parliamentary Conventions have been violated by the commencement of the session of the Uttar Pradesh Assembly without the election of the Speaker of the Assembly;

(b) if so, what steps were taken by the Union Government in consonance with article 355 to ensure that the Government of Uttar Pradesh is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Organisers of International Conference on Large Dams

6053. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) who were the organisers of International Conference on Large Dams (ICOID) held last year in Delhi and what are the details of Expenditure incurred on each of the officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and

above of this Department involved in this work;

(b) whether presents|gifts were received in the said Conference by the officers if so, details of the presents|gifts item-wise with value thereof and the names of the officers who received them;

(c) have the recipients intimated the Government about the gift received by them or any record thereof has been maintained by Government; and

(d) do Government propose to take any action against the officers for receiving the above-said gifts?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The International Congress on Large Dams (ICOLD) held in 1979 in New Delhi was organised by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power (CBI&P), New Delhi which is a registered society and which also acts as the Indian National Committee of the ICOLD. Four officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above of the CBI&P were involved in this work from 1-9-76 to 31-1-80. No expenditure was incurred by the Society for this work. However, the expenditure charged to ICOLD on account of Pay, & Allowances, honorarium etc. on the following officers is as under:

1. Shri C. V. J. Varma, Secretary, CBI&P, Rs. 10,250
2. Shri S. P. Kaushik, Joint Secretary, Rs. 103,929.50
3. Shri R. Rajaraman, Rs. 8250
4. Shri P. Maruthy Babu, Rs. 8250

(b) The following are the details of gifts|presents received by the officers:—

1. Shri C. V. J. Varma

(a) One porcelain toy estimated value Rs. 25/-

(b) One Terracota Key with chain estimated valued Rs. 50/-

(c) One tea packet estimated value Rs. 15/-

2. Shri S. P. Kaushik Nil.

3. Shri R. Rajaraman One porcelain toy—value Rs. 15/-

4. Shri P. Maruthi Babu Nil

(c) No, Sir, as the CBI&P is a registered socitey.

(d) Does not arise.

Composition of State Electricity Board and Losses Suffered by them

6054. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of each and every Electricity Board in the country;

(b) the financial investment made in each Board as also the profit and loss incurred by each during the last five years; and

(c) whether in the light of experiences gained in running these Boards, any major amendment is contemplated in the composition and running of the Boards; if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The composition of State Electricity Boards is governed by the following provisions in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948:—

“5

(2) The Board shall consist of not less than three and not more than seven members appointed by the State Government.

(4) of the Members—

(a) One shall be a person who has experience of, and has shown capacity in, commercial matters and administration;

(b) One shall be electrical engineer with wide experience; and

(c) One shall be a person who has experience of accounting and financial matters in a public utility undertaking, preferably an electricity supply undertaking.

(5) One of the members possessing any of the qualification specified in sub-section (4) shall be appointed by the State Government to be the Chairman of the Board.”

(b) The details may be seen in the enclosed statement.

(c) The High Level Committee on Power which was set up in November, 1978 under the Chairmanship of Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha, Ex-Member, Planning Commission, is already engaged in examining all aspects of the functioning of SEBs and Central Organisations engaged in electricity generation, transmission and distribution, including organisational structure management practices, planning systems, efficiency of operations, financial performance, tariff structure and legislative framework and make recommendations for improving them. Recommendations of the Committee are being awaited.

Statement

(i) Equity Capital:	Nil
(ii) Loans outstanding:—	
—	—
State Electricity Board	Rs. Crore
—	—
Uttar Pradesh	1600
Maharashtra	783
Punjab	567
Madhya Pradesh	499
Andhra Pradesh	459
Tamil Nadu	398
Gujarat	358

State Electricity Board	Rs. Crore
Haryana	330
Bihar	303
Rajasthan	284
West Bengal	234
Kerala	176
Orissa	146
Karnataka	116
Himachal Pradesh	70
Total for 15 Boards	6323

Accounts of 1978-79 for the remaining three Electricity Boards, viz. those of Assam, Meghalaya and Jammu & Kashmir have not been received.

Electricity Boards	Before taking into account Govt. subsidy		After taking credit for Govt. Subsidy	
	Profits Rs. Crores	Losses Rs. Crores	Profit Rs. Crores	Losses Rs. Crores
Maharashtra	71	—	82	—
Karnataka	35	—	35	—
Andhra Pradesh	9	—	18	—
Rajasthan	4	—	38	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	18	—	18
Kerala	—	22	—	1
Gujarat	—	29	—	29
West Bengal	—	27	—	9
Madhya Pradesh	—	41	8	—
Haryana	—	43	—	43
Bihar	—	40	15	—
Tamil Nadu	—	53	41	—
Orissa	—	62	—	40
Punjab	—	72	—	41
Uttar Pradesh	—	327	—	327
Total 15 Boards.	—	615	—	271

The amendment of the Electricity (Supply) Act, in 1978, introduced some changes in the method of determining the surplus available for appropriations. Even before the amendment of 1978, interest on Government loans was a residual charge, i.e. no provisions needed to be made on this account if there were no surpluses to meet them. The profits or losses of State Electricity Boards for the five years ended on 31st March, 1979 after making provisions for:—

(i) Interest on Government Loans;

(ii) Depreciation; and

(iii) Other revenue deficits, if any.

Whether there had been surpluses or not to cover them had been as follows:—

Proposals for an All India Radio National Council

6055. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL MAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Committee have recommended setting up of an All India Radio National Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No Inter-Ministerial Committee has recommended the formation of any such body.

(b) Does not arise.

Pesticide Produce in Bihar

6056. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) names of companies which produce pesticide in Bihar and U.P. States (give their annual production separately in each case);

(b) no. of cases, if any which came to the notice of Government regarding blackmarketing and adulteration of pesticides during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the action taken by Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) At present there is no unit in the organised sector manufacturing technical grade pesticides in Bihar. There is only one unit in the organised sector in Uttar Pradesh set up by M/s. Kanoria Chemicals at Renukoot in District Mirzapur for the Manufacture of 12000 tonnes per annum of BHC technical. Their actual production of this pesticide during 1979-80 was 12,329 tonnes.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Effect of Shortage of Coal on Industrial Production and Power Generation

6057. SHRI PRABHUNARAYAN TANDON: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal shortage is having an adverse effect on industrial production and power generation in the States like Madhya Pradesh though coal deposits are available in those States; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to deal with this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There has been no loss of power generation due to shortage of coal in Madhya Pradesh and other States where coal deposits are located in the State itself during the last six months.

However, coal shortage could be one of the several factors adversely affecting industrial production.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to ensure supply of adequate coal to the various thermal power stations. These steps include:

(i) Coal companies and Railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to the various thermal power houses.

(ii) Close Liaison is being maintained between the Deptt. of Coal, Railways and Deptt. of Power and high level inter-Ministerial meetings are also held periodically to review coal supplies to the power houses.

(iii) Coal supplies to thermal power houses are also being monitored by the Cabinet Committee on

Industrial Infrastructure on a weekly basis.

(iv) A control room has been set up in the Railway Board to monitor the coal supplies to power houses on daily basis.

(v) Production is being increased for the existing mine and new mines are being opened to raise the coal production.

Termination Notices Served on Management of Bharat Petroleum

6058. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Petroleum have served termination notices on its management staff;

(b) if so, the number of persons that will be affected by the termination order;

(c) whether the termination order clearly violates the assurance the Government of India had given to the employees that no one will be retrenched at the time of nationalising the Burmah Shell Company; and

(d) whether the public sector undertaking had taken prior permission of the Government of India before serving the termination notice and if so, the justification which prompted the Government to allow the undertaking to act in the above manner?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 589 officers have been served such termination notices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The serving of the termination notices is within the competence of Bharat Petroleum Corporation and is in accordance with the rationalisation scheme, which was approved by the Government of

India. It was considered justified to rationalise the salaries and perquisites of those members of the management staff of Bharat Petroleum Corporation who were in position at the time of the take over of the erstwhile Burmah-Shell and who were therefore, in receipt of emoluments much higher than those enjoyed by officers performing by and large similar functions in the IOC, so as to bring them in line with the latter.

12.00 hrs.

RE:QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have a point of order, Sir. I seek your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: I am just referring to you.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has given notice of a question of privilege against the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri P. Shiv Shankar, for making certain remarks about Justice Ramesh Chandra Srivastava of the Allahabad High Court during his statement in response to a Calling Attention Matter on the subject on 28th July, 1980. As per the established Practice, I have referred the matter to the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for comments, in the first instance. On receipt of comments from him, I will give a decision on the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got a point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir, under rule 188 and rule 353. Under rule 188, it prohibits . . .

MR. SPEAKER: That will not come now. I am already seized of the matter. Let me have the facts in the first instance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only want to make a brief mention.

MR. SPEAKER: No please.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है नियम 229
के तहत। इस में यह लिखा हुआ
है :

“जब कोई सदस्य किसी दंड, दोषारोप
या किसी दंड अपराध के लिए बन्दी
किया जाये या उसे किसी न्यायालय द्वारा
कारावास का दंडादेश दिया जाए या
किसी कार्यपालिका के आदेश के अन्तर्गत
निरुद्ध किया जाए, तो यथास्थिति, सम्पर्क
न्यायाधीश या दंडाधिकारी या कार्य-
पालिका प्राधिकारी तृतीय अनुसूची में
दिए गये समुचित प्रपत्र में, यथास्थिति,
बन्दीकरण, निरोध या दोषसिद्धि के
कारण तथा सदस्य के निरोध या कारावास
का स्थान भी दर्शाते हुए ऐसे तथ्य की
सूचना तुरन्त अध्यक्ष को देगा”।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप के
नियम, प्रोसीजर की जो पुस्तिका है, उसमें
तृतीय सूची में यह दिया गया है :

“मुझे आपको यह सूचना देनी है कि...
(अधिनियम) की धारा... के अन्तर्गत
अपनी शक्तियों के प्रयोग में मैंने यह
निर्देश देना अपना कर्तव्य समझा है
कि लोक-सभा के सदस्य, श्री... को
...” अमुक जेल में रखा गया है।
आप ने 25 तारीख को इस सदन में
कहा था कि श्रीमती इन्द्रा कुमारी की
गिरफ्तारी की गई है और उस में यह
लिखा गया है :

“Shrimati Indra Kumari, M.P.
arrested today U/S 342 IPC/7
Criminal Law Amendment Act,
along with others, while wrong-
fully confining ADM (City) in

DM's Chamber and not allowing
him to perform his official work.”

मैं सिर्फ आप से इतना ही कहना चाहता
हूँ कि उस के बाद आज तक सदन को
मालूम नहीं है कि संसद् सदस्या गिरफ्तार
हो कर कहां चली गई, कहां हैं और कहां
थीं। इस से पहले भी श्री रशीद मसूद के
केस में ऐसा हुआ था और श्री रशीद मसूद
के सम्बन्ध में आप ने स्पष्ट रूप में इसी
सदन में आश्वासन दिया था, स्पष्ट रूप
में आप ने निर्णय दिया था लेकिन उस
के बाद भी अधिकारी नियमों का पालन
नहीं कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने भज दिया
है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, बस एक मिनट। यह बहुत गंभीर
मामला है। माननीय सदस्या यहां बैठी
हुई हैं और अधिकारी ने गिरफ्तार नहीं
किया और उल्टे उन के ऊपर मुकदमा
चलाया जा रहा है कि वे एन्सकोर्ड कर
रही हैं। इन के ऊपर मुकदमा चलाया
जा रहा है कि 230 सत्याग्रहियों के साथ
वे फरार हो गई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इन का स्टेटमेंट
एलाऊ कर दिया था और इन्होंने जो
भेजा है, उस पर एक्शन हो रहा है।
I will inform the House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष
जी, एक सीधी सी बात है। आप ने
एक्शन के लिए किस को कहा, यह
तृतीय सूची में दिया हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इस को देखा
है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : देखा क्या
है। इस के अनुसार जब गिरफ्तार किया
गया था, तो जो लिख कर आप के पास
आया है, उस में संलग्न हो कर उसी

समय यह आना चाहिए कि वे किस जेल में हैं। 25 तारीख के बाद आज 29 तारीख हो गई है और हम लोगों को इस बात का पता नहीं लग रहा है।

अध्यक्ष जी, देखिये, एक-एक संसद सदस्य का इस हाउस में सदैव अपमान हो रहा है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I will take note of it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह डेलीब्रेटली माननीय सदस्या का अपमान है। मैंने इसके सम्बन्ध में प्रिवलेज मोशन दिया है, आप प्रिवलेज मोशन को प्रिवलेज कमेटी के सुपुर्द कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I am getting the facts.

मैं देख कर कहूँगा। (Interruptions)

Nothing should be recorded. (Interruptions)*

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झंझारपुर) : मैंने एक कार्यस्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है कि जो कर्नाटक में धारवाड़ से बीजापुर... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। देट इज स्टेट सबजेक्ट। (व्यवधान)
(Interruptions)

12.0* hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

EIGHTY-FOURTH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION ON RAPE AND ALLIED OFFENCES, REPORT OF MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT, PERFORMANCE-CUM-ACHIEVEMENT REPORTS OF INSTITUTE OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES, FOR 1977-78 AND 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.

SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Eighty-fourth Report (Hindi* version) of Law Commission on Rape and Allied Offences: Some Questions of Substantive law, procedure and evidence.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1167/80].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, for the period from 1st January, 1978 to 31st December, 1978, under section 62 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1168/80].

(3) A copy of the Performance-cum-Achievement Report of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1169/80].

(4) A copy of the Performance-cum-Achievement Report of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1170/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 433(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1980* together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 411(E) dated the 15th July, 1980 prescribing slab-rates of Customs duty on baggage im-

*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on 17th June, 1980.

ported by passengers in excess of the free allowance admissible to them under the relevant baggage rules, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1171/80].

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everything will be done, don't worry.

मैंने सुन लिया है। जो कुछ भी किया जाएगा, वह तरीके से किया जाएगा।

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीकर अपनी खोज पर खड़ा हो तो आप को बैठ जाना चाहिये (व्यवधान) आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर) : इनको नेम कीजिये। पासवान जी को नेम कीजिये।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां (एटा) : इन्होंने पूरे हाउस की तोहीन की है। इनको नेम कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये तो कर ही रहे हैं लेकिन आप क्या कर रहे हैं। मैंने इनको देख लिया है, लेकिन आप भी क्या कर रहे हैं? बुबुड बिहेन योधरसैलज। काफी हो गया है। एक दूसरे को आप कहते रहते हैं। जिस तरीके से यह सारा कुछ हो रहा है यह आपकी बाहुर बोभा नहीं बढ़ाएगा। आप सब आराम से बैठिये। जब मैं खड़ा हूं तो आपको नहीं उठना चाहिये। यह बहुत गलत प्रथा है जो डाली जा रही है। रोज यह होता है। दोनों तरफ से इस प्रकार से हो रहा है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि दोनों ने कसम खा रखी है कि इस हाउस को नहीं चलने देंगे। मैं जबाब दे रहा हूं। आप सब बैठें। आप गलत कर रहे हैं। सिट डाउन।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरिकेश जी आप प्रकले नहीं हैं। दोनों तरफ आख लगा कर देखें क्या हो रहा है। एक चीज होती है जिससे दूसरी चीज पैदा होती है। एक एक्शन का रिएक्शन होता है। ऐसा क्यों करते हैं आप लोग? ऐसा मत करिये। इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इससे समय जाया होता है। हाउस का समय जाया होता है। वह समय जो डिस्कशन होता है उस में से कटता है। यह अर्थहीन बात है। एक बात कह दी एक बार जो उसके बाद बैठ जाना चाहिये। आपने कह ली एक बार और मैंने सुन ली। एक बार कह ली तो बार-बार कहने से क्या फायदा है? इस तरीके से नहीं हो सकता है। ऐसा नहीं होगा। ऐसे नहीं चलता है। यह अच्छा नहीं है। इस तरीके से करेंगे तो शोभा नहीं बढ़ेगी। आप सब समझदार हैं। मैं आपको क्या समझाऊं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अखबार में निकला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं बता तो रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिये। मैं देख लूंगा। जो उचित होगा करूंगा। आप लिख कर दें। प्रमिला जी आप बैठ जाइये। आप क्या कर रही हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्द्रा जी, आप बैठ जाइये—श्री चित्त बसु।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, I have not allowed you.

Mr. Chitta Bosu.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उस दिन माननीय सदस्यों को इजाजत दे दी थी। मैं आज इजाजत नहीं दूंगा। —श्री चित्त बसु।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे लिख कर दीजिए। काम को चलने दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। हर बात की एक हद होती है। आप सीमा का उल्लंघन न करें।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइसिज के बारे में इतना इम्पोर्टेंट मसला आ रहा है। उसको इस तरीके से दबाया जा रहा है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। —श्री मूलचन्द डागा।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture...

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहला नाम श्री चित्त बसु का है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उन्हें कितनी बार बुलाया है। वह नहीं बोलते हैं, तो मैं क्या करूं? श्री डागा बैठ जायें। —श्री चित्त बसु।

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

AGRICULTURAL PRICES COMMISSION'S
RECOMMENDATIONS re. PROCUREMENT
PRICE OF PADDY

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and re-

quest that he may make a statement thereon:

'Recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission regarding procurement price of paddy and the reaction of the Union Government thereto in the light of views expressed by Chief Ministers of various States.'

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): In May, 1980, the Commission had submitted its Report on price policy for kharif cereals for 1980-81 season. In this Report, the Commission had recommended that the prices of paddy and other kharif cereals might be retained at Rs. 95 per quintal. Some time later in June, 1980, Government of India made an announcement about the increase in the prices of fertilizers and while doing so, the A.P.C. was asked to rework its price recommendations. This was necessary because at the time of announcing increase in the prices of fertilizer and diesel oil Government had decided that the farmers would be compensated for increase in their cost. It was envisaged by Government that appropriate increases in procurement/support prices may be effected from the kharif 1980-81 season itself. Accordingly, the Agricultural Prices Commission submitted a supplementary report on price policy for kharif cereals for 1980-81. After taking into account the likely effect of the rise in the prices of fertilizer and diesel and the quantities and values of diesel and fertilizers used by cultivators on different kharif crops, the Commission recommended a procurement price of Rs. 100 per quintal for paddy.

In order to hold discussions with the State Governments on the price policy for kharif cereals a Conference of State Chief Ministers was convened by us on 27th July, 1980 in New Delhi. All the States except Tripura were represented either by Chief Ministers accompanied by Ministers of Agriculture or Food or by the

Minister of Food, Civil Supplies, Agriculture, Revenue etc. Most of the Chief Ministers and other Ministers representing the State Governments expressed the view that the procurement price of Rs. 100 per quintal of paddy recommended by the APC was inadequate. Many of them suggested that the farmers should be compensated for the risk of serious crop losses due to natural calamities which occur every few years. To provide a reasonable margin of profit over and above the actual cost of production the Government should fix the procurement price at a level higher than that recommended by APC. The suggested procurement prices were indicated mostly in the range of Rs. 105 to Rs. 140 per quintal.

The General procedure adopted by the Central Government in regard to final decisions on procurement prices is that the recommendations made by APC and the views expressed by the State Governments and Planning Commission and other concerned Central Ministries are placed before the Cabinet for decision. Ministry of Agriculture would now prepare a draft note on price policy for kharif cereals to obtain the decision of the Cabinet.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, the problem has several aspects. I would only refer to a few so that the hon. Minister can understand the gravity of the situation, the essence of the problem. The parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial goods not only does not exist but the gap between the two continues to widen every year possibly.

To illustrate, I would only quote the figures. The price index of manufactured articles was 171 as against that of agricultural produce at 150 in 1975-76; in 1976-77, the index of manufactured articles rose to 175 and that of the agricultural produce to 157. Sir, you would agree with me that this leaves a gap which does not only exist but every successive year, has also gone on increasing. This is one aspect of the parity of prices

between the agricultural produce and the industrial goods. There is another aspect of the problem. That is the aspect of cost of cultivation. The price fixed by the APC does not reflect, you will agree with me, correctly the cost of production or the cost of cultivation of agricultural produce. To illustrate my point, I would only mention two facts; I would refer to certain recommendations or conclusions. First, the APC has calculated the cost of cultivation for paddy in Tamil Nadu at Rs. 92/- per quintal whereas the State Government of Tamil Nadu has worked out this figure and they have come to the conclusion that the cost of cultivation is Rs. 124/- per quintal. Therefore, the APC does not take into account the actual cost of cultivation of paddy. My second example is in regard to jute. APC has worked out the cost of cultivation of jute per quintal at Rs. 145 to Rs. 150 and they have fixed Rs. 100/- per quintal as the support price whereas the Government of West Bengal has worked out this figure and came to the conclusion that the cost of cultivation of jute per quintal is not less than Rs. 300/-. So, Sir, calculation of cost of cultivation of agricultural produce is an important aspect which Government should take into account.

Now, I would like to refer to procurement aspect. The small and marginal farmers have no holding capacity and, as such, they are not able to take advantage of the increased price. On the other hand the rich farmers take advantage of the increased price and on account of their increased holding power they manipulate market price and reap enormous profit. Therefore, the question of monopoly procurement of food-grains arises in this context. Since it is a Call Attention motion and not a debate I would not like to dilate further on this aspect and would like to put certain specific questions. My first question is: Whether the Government would evolve such a suitable price mechanism as may ensure price parity between agricultural produce and industrial goods?

Secondly, whether the Government would take steps to see that the cost of cultivation of the agricultural produce is properly reflected in the fixation of support and procurement price fixed by the APC so as to ensure reasonable profit with the coverage of risk elements, that is, natural calamities, etc?

And thirdly, whether the Government would embark upon the programme of monopoly procurement of foodgrains so as to ensure further expansion of the public distribution system and successful implementation of the national rural employment scheme launched by the Government and ensure the support price for the poor and marginal farmers from whom these foodgrains are purchased?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Chitta Basu has raised four points which I should like to answer. He has stated that a suitable price mechanism for bringing about parity between agricultural produce and non-agricultural, manufactured, items should be evolved. As you know, soon after this Government came to power, the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission were changed, amended, and the most important step that the Government took was that the APC was directed to take into account the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. That was with a view to bringing about some sort of parity between prices in the two sectors. I agree that it has not been possible to achieve parity completely. But we are keeping that in view and that is the specific directive to the APC that they will take this into consideration, that they will take it into account. No doubt the hon. Member has mentioned some figures. But I am not sure about the figures of the wholesale price index. But it is a fact that the price index for manufactured items has risen speedily and to a greater extent than the price index of agricultural produce and particularly food items. The other important change that was made in the

working of the Agricultural Prices Commission and its procedures was to permit the APC to have its own research organisation. Formerly they were dependent upon the data supplied by the various universities and other bodies and organisations. They could only review the information gathered from various places. But now they can even themselves conduct research in this field and that makes them more independent so that they can go into the realities and not depend upon only the figures and estimates for cost of production supplied by the universities and other bodies which are not under the APC.

He had said that in Tamil Nadu—calculation about cost of production—is 124 or so. I am not sure whether the Government has put it as 124. But my information is that the figures from Tamil Nadu were supplied by the Agricultural University in Coimbatore and the APC takes into consideration the data supplied by the Agricultural University in Tamil Nadu. The State Government's estimates and calculations are not taken into consideration. For that matter we have a system of consulting the State Government through the Chief Ministers. That we have done only the other day, that is, on Sunday. (Interruptions). 130 he said, 125 he says. It can be much more.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: APC considers it as 92.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I will only admit one thing that the figures as regards cost of production varies from State to State and zone to zone and even from district to district and we cannot fix up prices for different places. We have taken into account the average. We have to strike a balance because we have to fix one procurement price for the entire country and so far as know, the cost of production from Andhra Pradesh has been considered by APC to be the mean figure, the average figure. They have tried to strike a balance. In 1978-79, the figures from Andhra Pradesh was 88.36 as the cost of cultivation

tion for paddy. It may be higher in certain places, I do not deny that; it may even be lesser in some places where the yield is larger as in Punjab and other places. Even in Tamil Nadu the yield may be heavier and the cost of production may be less in some places. This price recommendation by the Agricultural Prices Commission was made on the basis of data collected from all over the country and everything is taken into consideration.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What about jute?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We are not discussing jute; you can table a separate motion to discuss that. It is only for paddy, let us not widen the scope of discussion.

One very pertinent point raised by some of the Chief Ministers in the conference, the other day, was that they seemed to agree that all factors that come into play for production towards making the cost of production, are taken into account by the PAC, but the risk factor is not taken into account. This is what my friend, Shri Chitta Basu also has stated. I am not very sure about that, but I agree to the extent that the risk factor should also be taken to be an important factor because it is not always the same yield that a farmer gets. Natural calamities, disasters do take place from time to time. We shall think over it and see what can be done in this respect or even ask the APC whether they have taken this into account or they have completely ignored it so far.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very common factor.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes, Sir; you know more about farming than most of us.

Another point raised by Shri Chitta Basu is to suggest monopoly procurement for foodgrains. He seems to be blowing hot and cold in the same breath. On the one hand, he tries to

champion the cause of the farmers and on the other hand, he wants them to be completely ignored so far as their interests are concerned. We have decided that the whole country will be one zone and movement of foodgrains will be free throughout the country. This is to benefit the farmer. The procurement price is the very minimum price which is decided on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, on a recommendatory body, and which should be paid to the farmer to insure him against any loss in cultivation. This is a sort of insurance only. If the farmer gets a higher price without selling it to Government agencies, he is fully at liberty to do so. If he wants to sell outside the State, there is no restriction. Monopoly procurement would only meant that the farmer will be subjected to conditions where he may have to resort to distress sale if there is no purchaser except the Government agency. He can certainly be put to loss. Therefore, this suggestion is not in the interest of the farmer, it may be in the interest of the consumer who may be more dear to Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You are entitled to have your opinion.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It is not only my opinion, it is also the opinion of the West Bengal Government. In the Chief Ministers' Conference, West Bengal Government was represented by the Food Minister. And he categorically refused to agree to any increase in procurement price, over and above what was recommended by the APC. And there, our friend is advocating a higher price for the farmers. The West Bengal Government's view is that nothing over and above Rs. 100/- should be paid to the farmer, whereas the other Chief Ministers are asking for higher prices. But this was the view of your Government, Mr. Basu; and here you are championing the cause of the farmers. I am happy that at least in some places you want to do that—and that

is in this House. At the same time, West Bengal Government was not in favour of any increase in the issue price.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is true.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Then we have to link the question of issue price with the payment of higher prices to farmers. We cannot go on meeting the huge costs on subsidy in our distribution system for foodgrains. As you know, it comes to Rs. 600 crores. The subsidy on wheat is about Rs. 33 per quintal. On rice, it is about Rs. 26 per quintal. Some of the Chief Ministers very strongly pleaded for the farmers margin of profit being at least to the extent of 50 per cent of what the consumer is getting in the form of subsidy from the Government of India. That was one view. But we have also to think whether, while recommending higher prices for the farmer, we should not also try to reduce the subsidy on issue of foodgrains through our public distribution system, so that the Government is in a position to pay a little higher price to the farmer. There should be a dialogue on this also. You cannot shut out one side and keep on talking only about the other side, and want Government to meet the expenditure on issue prices and on paying higher prices to the farmers. Government has to look to both the sides. The needs of consumers have to be looked into, and the farmers' interests have to be protected. So, I am not in favour of monopoly procurement of any produce of the farmers. That will seriously hit their interests. That proposition is unacceptable.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह अवसर कम मिलता है कि आप किसान हैं और हमारे उत्तर देने वाले मंत्री भी किसान हैं और मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ आज भी दुनिया में जो किसान है, वह कर्ज में पैदा होता है, कर्ज में जिन्दा रहता है और कर्ज में ही मरता है। 30 साल से हम इन के बारे में बातें करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन

वै एक बात कहता हूँ कि राजा जी ने एक बार यह कहा था :

"If we aim at raising the standard of living of the country as a whole, it is obvious that we should consider the case of the largest section, which is also the poorest in the country, viz. those whose livelihood is agriculture. 70% of our population lives by agriculture. It follows from this stark reality that we cannot raise the standard of living in our country, unless we raise the prices of farm produce. It is by increasing the self-earned purchasing power of the 70% of population can we truly raise the general standard of living in villages."

70 प्रतिशत जो काश्त पर निर्भर करता है, 50 प्रतिशत आप को राष्ट्रीय आय देता है और 50 प्रतिशत आप को निर्यात में मदद देता है, उस काश्तकार को आप देते क्या हैं, यह आप सोचिये। मेरे कुछ प्रश्न हैं, जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

पहला प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि यह ए०पी०सी बोर्ड क्या है? एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन के अन्दर उन काश्तकारों के रैप्रेजेंटेटिवज कौन हैं? क्या वे हैं जो बरसात से, अकाल से और बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं? उन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और काश्तकारों की हालत को जानते हुए, उस में काश्तकारों को रैप्रेजेंट करते हैं। कितने सालों से हम बराबर यह प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं। कि आज भी जो चीज हम किसान पैदा करते हैं उनका मूल्य क्या मिलता है और जो चीज बाजार में उनको लेनी पड़ती है उनका मूल्य क्या है। जो लेटेस्ट डेटा मेरे पास है, वह मैं आपके सामने पेश कर रहा हूँ।

एग्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज का प्राइम इंडेक्स 199.0 है और नान एग्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज की प्राइम इंडेक्स 274.0 है।

फूड आर्टिकल्स का 196.6 और
फर्टिलाइजर्स का 237.8 है।

फूड प्रेंस का 203.1 है, इन्वेस्टसाइड्स
का 317.6 है।

आयल सीड्स का 213.5 है और
केरोसीन का 272.8 है।

फुट्स का 203.6 है और फुटबयर्स का
253.7 है।

राकोटन का 163.5 है और युटेसिल्स का
248.3 है।

रा तोबाकू का 156.7 है और एग्री है,
कल्चरल कोवड़ा का 296.7 है।

हिन्दुस्तान में जो यह पेरिटी है वह इस
तरह से काम करती है। गांवों में किसान गरीब
हैं। वह आरगेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में नहीं हैं। अभी
अभी मध्यमंत्रियों ने अपने अपने स्टैमेंट दिये।
उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि 150 रु०
क्रीमत होनी चाहिए। आपके हरियाणा के
मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि 115 रु० होनी चाहिए
और ज्यादा से ज्यादा इसे 150 तक बढ़ानी
चाहिए। आप अपनी प्राइस जो फक्स करते हैं
हैं वह कहां से और कैसे फक्स करते हैं? आप
ग्रामों का विकास करना चाहते हैं लेकिन
उनकी हालत खराब हो रही है। उनकी
फसल का बीमा नहीं हो रहा है। उस समय
आपका यह कहना है कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज
कमीशन ने जो सोचा है वह ठीक है

हिन्दुस्तान की 75 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों
में रहती है। वह आज दुःखी है, गरीब है।
वे लोग नहीं सकते हैं। गांवों के पढ़ने वाले लोग
चपड़ासी या क्लर्क तक बन सकते हैं और शहरों
में पढ़ने वाले कलेक्टर और कमिश्नर बन सकते
हैं। मंत्री जी को इधर भी देखना होगा, उधर
भी देखना होगा। 75 प्रतिशत जनता जो गांवों
में रहती है उधर आप देखना नहीं चाहते,
20 प्रतिशत लोगों की तरफ देखना चाहते हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता कि एग्रीकल्चरल
प्राइसिज कमीशन ने किस आधार पर
ये प्राइसिज फिक्स किये हैं? उसका
कोई सांख्यिक आधार है या नहीं?
किसान, उसकी औरत, उसका लड़का,
उसकी छोटी लड़की सभी लोग खेत में
लगे रहते हैं। वे आठ घंटे नहीं काम
करते हैं, 12 घंटे काम नहीं करते हैं
वे गरीब भूखे, बरसात में काम करते
हैं और दिनबरात काम करते हैं। एस
एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन का कम्पो-
जिशन क्या है। इसमें कौन-कौन के
हैं? क्या उसमें हमारे किसानों के प्रति
निधि भी हैं? उसमें उनकी संख्या ज्यादा
होनी चाहिए।

किस तरीके से ये क्रीमों निर्धारित की
जाती हैं, यह आप बताइये? इन क्रीमों
को फिक्स करने का करने का आपने क्या
वैज्ञानिक तरीका निकाला है? एक तरफ
आप कहते हैं कि सपोर्टिंग प्राइस हम
देते हैं। दूसरी तरफ आपने घोषणापत्र
में लिखा है कि हम किसान को रेम्युनेरे-
टिव प्राइस देंगे। सपोर्टिंग प्राइस देते
देते हम किसान को जिंदा रखना चाहते
हैं, उसे आराम से नहीं रखना चाहते
हैं। आराम जो है वह शहरों वालों
के लिए है। शहर वाले लोग ही आराम
की जिगी बितायें। किसान मेहनत
करे और केवल जिंदा रहे। क्या मही
उसका आधार है? इसलिए मैं जानना
चाहता हूं कि इस एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज
कमीशन में कितने के सदस्य हैं, उनमें कितने
किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं? वे किस तरह
से क्रीमत तय करते हैं? जो बिहार,
उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के मुख्य
मंत्रियों ने क्रीमों मांगी हैं वे क्या हैं
और जो आप 95 रुपये और 100
रुपये क्रीमत लेकर के आये हैं वह किस
आधार पर लेकर आये हैं? जब आप

हरियाणा में मुख्य मंत्री थे उस समय आपने क्या प्राइस दी थी ? इसको आप बता दें । आज भाव बढ़ गए हैं । उनको आधार पर दे दें कीमत तो मैं मान लूंगा कि आज भी आप वही राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी हैं और आप में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है ।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव ।¹ माननीय सदस्य ने किसानों के बारे में बहुत बजाहत के साथ उनकी तकलीफों को ध्यान किया है और उनके काम की बहुत अच्छी बकालत की है । मैं उनका मशूकर हूं क्योंकि मेरे भी विचार वही हैं । उनके हैं और आपके विचार भी किसानों के बारे में वही हैं, इसको सब जानते हैं ।

पहला उन्होंने ए० पी० सी० के कम्पोजीशन के बारे में सवाल किया और जानना चाहा कि उसके कौन कौन से मेम्बर हैं । जो चेयरमैन हैं वह मि० कहलौं हैं जो पंजाब एग्रिकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी; लुधियाना के अन्दर प्रोफेसर थे । वहां से यहां आए हैं । एग्रिकल्चर के एक्सपर्ट हैं । किसान भी हैं । दूसरे मेम्बर भी किसानों के एक रिप्रिजेंटेटिव हैं चौ० रणधीर सिंह । वह पहले भी मेम्बर थे । किसान नेता भी हैं । हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी का ए आई सी सी में एक किसान सेल है जिस के वह अध्यक्ष भी हैं । किसानों से उनकी हमदर्दी है और किसान परिवार से भी वह टाल्लेंक रखते हैं । एक स्टेटिस्टिक्स का मेम्बर होता है । यह इसका कम्पोजीशन है । मैं समझता हूं इस में किसान ही हैं । और किसान तो इस में एक भी नजर नहीं आता है । इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट भी कोई नहीं हैं ।

डागा जी ने परिटी के मुताल्लिक कहा है । उन्होंने बताया है कि प्राइस इंडेक्स मूवलिफ चीजों का एग्रिकल्चर

के अन्दर कौन कौन सी प्राइस का कितना है और मैनफक्चर्ड चीजों का कितना है । इस में शक नहीं है कि मैनफक्चर्ड चीजों का प्राइस इंडेक्स काफी ऊंचा जाता है । इसको मैंने पहले माना है । शायद उनकी कास्ट प्राइस भी जब क्लैकुलेट की जाती है तो उस में बहुत सी चीजों आ जाती हैं जो खेतीबाड़ी के काम में शामिल नहीं होती हैं । मसलन कोई कम्पनी होती है और वह अपना कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बताती है तो उसके एग्जैक्टिव की टनखाह बहुत ज्यादा होती है, वे खोग बड़े बड़े होटलों में ठहरते हैं, इधर उधर दौरे भी बुनिया के कर आते हैं, उनका एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स के ऊपर भी बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा होता है और यह सब कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में क्लैकुलेट हो जाता है । किसान बचारा ये सब चीजें कहां से लाएगा, किस को टनखाह के ऊपर रखेगा ? इस बजह से कुछ फर्क हो जाता है । इसलिए पैरिटी हम इस में पैदा करने में अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हो सके हैं । लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा नजरिया सरकार का वही है जो मेम्बर साहिबान चाहते हैं ।

कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में किसान की लेबर शैमार होती है या नहीं यह भी उन्होंने पूछा है । वह होती है इस में उनको शक है । लेकिन यह तो सब से पहली चीज है । किसान के कितने आदमी मेहनत करते हैं, उसके परिवार के जितने भी आदमी होते हैं वे सारे सामने रखे जाते हैं, उसका भी जायजा लिया जाता है, बीज, खाद, पानी, बिजली, हर के रेट्स, ट्रांसपोर्ट का खर्चा, कितना सुद उसको देना पड़ता है, उसका क्या इनवेस्टमेंट होता है, ये सब चीजें उस में शुमार होती हैं । इसी के देसिस पर कास्ट आफ कल्टीवेशन लगाई जाती है । इस वास्ते इस में उनको को शक नहीं होना चाहिये ।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है रिफ्लेक्शन क्या क्या थीं चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की। वैसे तो ये सब अखबारों में आ गई थीं लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य सारी डिटेल्स जानना चाहते हैं तो मैं यह देता हूँ स्पीकर साहब आपकी इजाजत से।

श्री मूल चन्द डाणा (पानी) : बताइये।

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : आंध्र प्रदेश ने पैडी के लिए 130 रुपये की मांग की है। बिहार ने 105 रुपये, हरियाणा ने 115 रुपये पैडी के लिए और 150 रुपये मोटे अनाज—क्रोस ग्रेन—के लिए, कर्नाटक ने 130 रुपये पैडी के लिए और 125 रुपये मोटे अनाज के लिए, मध्य प्रदेश ने 120 रुपये पैडी के लिए और 117 रुपये क्रोस ग्रेन—मक्की, बाजरा, ज्वार—के लिए, उड़ीसा ने 115 रुपये, पंजाब ने 110 रुपये, राजस्थान ने 105 और 110 रुपये के बीच में, तमिलनाडू ने 130 रुपये और उत्तर प्रदेश ने 140 रुपये की मांग की है। वेस्ट बंगाल ने कहा है कि 100 रुपये से ऊपर एक पाई भी नहीं देनी चाहिए। केरल ने कहा है कि कुछ इनक्रीज करना चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि मूनासिब हद तक कुछ इनक्रीज इस्यू प्राइस की भी की जा सकती है, ताकि सरकार किसानों को और ज्यादा देने के कार्बिल हो सके।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हरियाणा की प्राइस को देस मान कर चले।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : यह फैसला तो कैबिनेट के हाथ में होता है। मैं अपनी राय कुछ भी जाहिर नहीं कर सकता हूँ। जाहिर करने वाले फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब सामने बैठे हुए हैं।

देखना पड़ता है कि घरे में कितनी गुंजाइश है। मैं अपना पर्सनल रीएक्शन नहीं दे सकता हूँ। इस मामले में कोई एक इंडिपेंडेंट मिनिस्टर अपनी राय जाहिर नहीं कर सकता है। सब चीजों को देख कर गवर्नमेंट का डिजिजन कैबिनेट में होना है। जो माननीय सदस्यो ने विचार है और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कांफरेंस में जो विचार आये है, मैं सिर्फ उन सब को कैबिनेट के सामने पेश करने का जिम्मेदार हूँ, और मेरी अपनी जो नाचीज सलाह होगी, वह मैं दे सकता हूँ।

मेरे जिम्मेदारी तो सब ने लिख बराबर है। प्रचलित मिनिस्टर्स की मेरी जिम्मेदारी है—उसमें पदा करने का काम है। फूड मिनिस्टर्स के जिम्मेदारी है—उसमें लगे हुए स्टोर खिलाने का काम है। ये दोनों जिम्मेदारियाँ निभानी पड़ती हैं।

तामिलनाडू की तरफ से बाज दफा एक बात कही जाती है। कुछ मेम्बर की तरफ से चर्चा चलती है चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कांफरेंस में भी स्टेट के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स ने यह खयाल जाहिर किया कि नार्थ में तो गेहूँ ज्यादा पैदा होता है और सर्वर स्टेट्स में पैडी ज्यादा पैदा होती है : यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं साफ करना चाहूंगा कि यह खयाल कतघन भुला दें कि सिर्फ साउथ पैडी प्रोडिंग है और नार्थ व्हीट प्रोडिंग है। नार्थ में पैडी साउथ से ज्यादा पैदा होती है। जो गेहूँ पैदा करने वाली स्टेट्स है उनमें भी पैडी बहुत ज्यादा पैदा होती है। जितनी टॉटल पैडी हम हिन्दुस्तान में प्रोड्यूर करते हैं, उस में नार्थ स्टेट्स का हिस्सा 75 परसेंट है। गेहूँ सारे का सारा इथर

मिसता है। शायद हाउस यह जानने में इन्ट्रेस्टिड होगा कि 58 लाख टन गेहूं की प्रोक्यूरमेंट हुई है, जिसमें से सिर्फ पंजाब ने 42 लाख, टन सेंट्रल पूल के लिये दिया है और हरियाणा ने 10 लाख टन दिया है। बहुत सी स्टेट्स ने, जिनसे हमें ज्यादा उम्मीद थी, बहुत कम दिया है, और किसी किसी ने बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं दिया। उत्तर प्रदेश ने 6 लाख टन दिया है—हरियाणा का भाषा, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ी स्टेट है कि अगर वहा ठीक तरह से पैदावार है और मेहनत की जाये और सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दें, तो पंजाब और हरियाणा दोनों से ज्यादा अकेला उत्तर प्रदेश दे सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इरिगेटिड एरिया, जो खेती के लिये बहुत जरूरी है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान के इरिगेटिड एरिया, का 24 फीसदी है—एक-चौथाई एरिया उत्तर प्रदेश में है। बिहार में भी काफी है पंजाब के बराबर है। तो ये ऐसी स्टेट्स है जिन में बहुत हमें उम्मीदें है। यहां पैदावार हम बढ़ाना चाहते है ताकि हमारे सारे मसले और समस्याएं खत्म हो जायें। तो पैडी और गेहूं के अंदर कोई अंदभाव नहीं है और हमारे विभाग के अंदर और न कभी रखा गया है। जहां गेहूं की पैदावार को हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं वहां पैडी के मामले में भी पूरा भाव देना चाहते हैं। इस में भी हम डील नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I would raise certain issues which the hon. Speaker had raised on 31st March, 1980 while delivering the convocation address at Ludhiana in the Punjab University. He said that the entire question of Prices has to be viewed in the context of a more comprehensive policy. He had suggested that the impact of direct and indirect taxes has to be taken note of, the cost of production,

the cost of various inputs like fertilisers, and tractors, diesel, etc. have to be taken note of. You, Sir, had also referred to the research on post-harvest technology. In time of calamity, you had strongly pleaded for crop insurance. Lastly, the most important aspect you referred to was that in order that the problem of procurement prices should not come up over and over again and there should not be too many fluctuations. Once and for all the Government should make up its mind as to what is going to be the allowable margin of profit for the agriculturists and for the traders. Once that is fixed, in that case it will be possible for you to tackle this problem of prices in a comprehensive and adequate manner and on a sound footing. These are the problems to which not only I have called your attention, but the hon. Speaker has called the country's attention. I would like to know what would be the Government's attitude towards these problems. I would like to have a specific answer. It is learnt from the newspaper reports that in the course of the last three months, about 11 fertiliser manufacturing units have been closed down and this creates a new constraint on production. The problem of inputs is created. The diesel prices have gone up. The prices of fertilisers have gone up. As a result, the cost of production has also gone up. Mr. Daga had asked a categorical question to which no answer has been given, namely, whether it be the APC or the Cabinet of the present Government, what is the concrete formula that you propose to evolve—of course, the parameters will be flexible and broad enough, but what will be the flexible formula that you would like to evolve on the basis of which the procurement prices will be fixed.

When the procurement prices are raised, it is very necessary that the gains should percolate down. It is here that you must make up your mind. While you try to increase the procurement prices, you must be able to direct as to what portion of it will be accrued to the agricultural labour—

ers who are working on the lands. That is a very important point from the point of view of agricultural labour. From the point of view of the agriculturists, there is one more aspect with which the Tamilnadu and Maharashtra Governments are keenly connected. These two State Governments have taken some radical decisions, namely, as far as the small farmers and small landowners holding below five acres are concerned, their loans are to be written off. I learn that there is some resistance to this from the Reserve Bank of India. We would like to know whether these constraints on the small farmers will be removed, because merely increasing the procurement prices are not sufficient. There are other allied problems which have also to be tackled. I would like to know how exactly those problems will be tackled.

As far as the agriculturist is concerned, there are three incentives. These incentives are to be offered at a particular point of time. In order that the agriculturists should be able to concentrate on those commodities like paddy and others which are absolutely essential for the population of the country, it is necessary that incentives should be known to them sufficiently in advance. Therefore, sufficiently in advance before the sowing season it should be the custom of the Cabinet to announce the procurement price of different agricultural produce. That will act as an incentive to the farmer for he will be able to concentrate on certain commodities. Otherwise, there will be diversification of agriculture and that will be at the cost of the interest of the country.

Going through the report of the newspapers, it seems—perhaps, there may not be a unanimity—there is a consensus among the Chief Ministers of various States that there should be no restriction at all on the free movement of the foodgrains in different States. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is willing to commit himself to the policy of not imposing any rigorous restrictions for the free

movement of foodgrains in different parts of the country.

There are two more points. As far as the cost of production is concerned, because the fertiliser prices have gone up and the diesel price has also gone up, a number of difficulties have been created. It is possible here that the Finance Minister as well as the Minister for Agriculture jointly chalk out a plan strategy and see to it that certain commodities are exported in a big way to accumulate foreign exchange reserves. Those foreign exchange reserves are utilised for the imported fertilisers. Since it is a fact that today we are not self-sufficient in fertilisers we will be requiring to have import of fertilisers. For that foreign exchange will be required and, therefore, we will have to concentrate on exporting certain commodities, try to mop up the foreign exchange reserves and utilise that foreign exchange to import the fertilisers that are required by the farmers. If these fertilisers and other inputs are available to the agriculturists in an abundant measure and at a proper price, in that case, it will be possible for you to see that 135 million tonnes, that is the target that you have fixed up for food production, is fulfilled.

I would not have repeated the question but a definite answer has not come. That question has been raised by Shri Chitta Basu and also by Shri Daga. That is the question of parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial goods.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): And the salaries and allowances given to the servants.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It does not relate to that.

I can realise the difficulties of the Finance Minister and the Minister for Agriculture that mechanical parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial goods might not be possible. But as a first step, will you introduce measures to see that a

fair balance between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial goods is established? That will go a long way from the point of view of consumers because consumers are not only in the urban areas but farmers and the rural population themselves are also the consumers. They also want certain industrial goods. Therefore, if some sort of a balance is restored between the two—ultimately the parity is established—that will go a long way.

I would like to have specific answer to various queries that I have raised.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Prof. Madhu Dandavate has asked a few questions. I will reply to them all.

He has questioned the method of calculating the cost of production. He has also said that there are wide fluctuations in the prices of agricultural produce obtainable in the market. At present, we are concerned with the procurement prices to be fixed for the kharif crop. But there is no denying the fact that there are wide fluctuations from year to year, from month to month, in the prices of agricultural produce, and that is not good for the farm sector. We are trying to reduce the fluctuations to the minimum possible level, and that can only be done by adopting a long-term policy and seriously pursuing it. That is our policy and we are doing it.

The question of parity is very important. As I have already said, this is the policy of the Government and our friend, the Finance Minister, is very kindly supporting me fully in this. He is a friend of the farmers and it is only with his liberal help that we can do something for the farmers.

On the question of supply of fertilizers at the block level also he has so liberally and generously agreed to the proposal that came from the hon. Members in this House and within 24 hours an announcement was made. This is our objective and this is our

aim. Ultimately, we hope to be able to achieve this to some appreciable extent. I cannot assure the House that this would be fully done, but this is the policy we are pursuing and we shall certainly make some advance in this direction.

Some fertilizer units are reported to be closed. You know the conditions obtaining now. We are afraid that we may not be able to achieve our targets in fertilizer production. The indigenous production was of the order of 29 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 and in 1979-80. Because of certain constraints like availability of raw materials and other things, we may fall short of this target.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: 11 units have been closed down.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not have any definite information on the subject, because the subject does not belong to the Agriculture Ministry; it comes under the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals. Fertilizer is one of the subjects under that Ministry. I will find out and let the hon. Member know the full details later on, or write to him.

We have been successful in getting some fertilizer from outside. Both DAP and potash are imported from outside quite substantially. We were able to contract for 8 lakh tonnes of DAP from abroad and we hope that all of it will be here in time. Some ships have started arriving. We are trying to meet the requirements of fertilizer. The requirements of the States have been determined in individual meetings and we are trying to see that they get their allotted supply within time. Whatever we have is already put in place in the various States so that they get distributed to the farmers.

13.14 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

The hon. Member has mentioned about the observations of the hon. Speaker in a meeting. We certainly take into consideration fully all that

our leaders say. It is known that the hon. Speaker from time to time has been advocating the cause of farmers and he is deeply interested in their welfare. He is also the Chairman of the Bharat Krishak Samaj.

The margin of profit should certainly be fixed for farm produce. The APC tries to do exactly that. While recommending the prices, the margin of profit is kept in view. But I am not in a position to say whether it is what it should be, whether it is less or it is more than it should be. But that is one principle that is kept in view, that is one objective that there should be a fair margin of profit while recommending prices and the Cabinet also takes that into consideration. If the hon. Member wants to know, as far as my information goes, the margin of profit now for farm produce is somewhere between 1.5 per cent and 2 per cent. We try to ensure that. That is at least available

PROF. N. G. RANGA: How did you work it out?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: On total investment and everything, all the capital including land. It should be considered small if you take into account all the total capital assets.

Prof. Malhu Dandavate suggested that the procurement prices should be announced in advance. We try to do it, but I would not be so sure that announcement of prices in advance would give us much benefit. The pattern of cultivation has to be kept in view. Of course, we are in favour of diversification, but diversification in agriculture according to our needs. We cannot ignore foodgrains. We also want to increase production of pulses, we also want to reduce our imports of edible oils. So, we want to increase production of oilseeds also. Keeping all that in view, if the balance goes in favour of one particular produce and we announce the prices in advance before the sowing season, then there is a danger that some of the land

which is under cultivation of a particular crop may be switched over to some other crop and our entire pattern may be disturbed. Therefore, we want to keep things continued as naturally and smoothly as possible without creating or upsetting the existing pattern which the farmers take up. The farmers know their job, they know what is beneficial to them, they know for what particular crops the climatic conditions are most suitable, and they cultivate according to that, taking all these factors into account. So, we would not like that because of incentive prices becoming available for one particular crop, another crop should suffer in the country. But we certainly always try to announce the procurement prices as much in advance as possible of the harvest season because the farmer should know that this is what their produce will bring in the market, the Government is committed to purchase at that rate and if they like, they can contract for it, they can sell it outside, they can plan their strategy accordingly.

He has asked me for an assurance that there will be no restrictions on movement of foodgrains throughout the entire country. This is the decision of the Government so far. This is our policy and this was adopted after full consideration several years back. I do not think there is much possibility of any change and certainly we shall keep the hon. Member's views in mind when deciding upon this, but this has also to be a part of the decision of the Cabinet on procurement prices.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about agricultural labour?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes, agricultural labour is also very well looked after.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My question was, when better procurement price is offered, in that case part of that must percolate down to the agricultural labourer who is in a very bad state. Otherwise, the gains will

be taken only by the agriculturist who cultivates.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You know that there is the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour and that there is talk of amending that Act also.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): It is observed more by violation.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The State Governments have greater responsibility in that respect, but whatever can be done is being done. You know that even in sugarcane, if the factories make additional profit over and above what was estimated, 50 per cent of it goes back to the farmer, and if the farmer gets better prices, naturally the agricultural labourer's position will also improve. So, this is all part of the same strategy.

Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are reported to have moved for remission of farmers' loans. I am not in a position to say what the facts are, but from reports that I have heard, Tamil Nadu wanted the Central Government to take all the burden upon itself. I do not know if my friend Shri Venkataraman is in a position to say that all States can remit the loans of farmers and the Central Government will meet the burden.

Maharashtra is also reported to be thinking on these lines, but perhaps they want to do it on their own, from their own exchequer. That is a different matter, but the implications of this I do not know, and I would not like to go into it. It is for the Finance Minister to consider it and the Reserve Bank to advise him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Maharashtra is not going to be a burden on the Centre.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Then we will see what the other implications are, but we have already announced in the Rajya Sabha the other day that there is no proper assessment of the burden of indebtedness on the farmers and also agricul-

tural labour. We would like to know the correct position. For that we want to conduct a national survey and after that we shall know whether the economic condition of the farmers has really improved during the last few years, or this is just an impression existing in the minds of the people in large cities that the farmers have become rich and that their conditions have vastly improved. We want to know particularly about the small farmers, because I do not know if any big farmers are left, they may be only one or two per cent of the total. So, in respect of the large number of small farmers who come up to 90 to 98 per cent in various States, we want to know how much they are under debt, the facilities that they have been getting in the way of postponement of recoveries, remissions and other things, their total burden now and how it can be lightened. We can only know all these things afterwards once we know the correct position.

We are trying to increase our export potential in agriculture. Of course, so far also we have not done badly. The exports from agriculture are of the order of about Rs. 1100 crores annually now. And that does not include plantation crops like tea and coffee. That would come to much more. But by 1984-85 we want to double it. Our target is to go to Rs. 2300 crores. And in addition to that also, as I said, tea and coffee might be another Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 crores. That way, agriculture is playing its role in the economy of this country, and anything that is done for the betterment of the conditions of the farmer will be in the over-all interests of the entire nation. We are convinced of that.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The question of having a scientific basis or a scientific formula, according to which the procurement prices can be fixed, remains still unanswered. There is the hundred rupees price suggested by the Agricultural

(Shri G. M. Banatwala)
 Prices Commission. The various rates suggest prices ranging from from Rs. 105 to 140. This is the phenomenon that we have. I must, therefore, specifically ask the Government as to what efforts are being made in order to evolve and have a scientific formula for the fixation or determination of the procurement prices of paddy and other agricultural produce. We are told by the hon. Minister that in determining the cost of cultivation of paddy, all the various ingredient items and their costs are taken into consideration. But I fail to understand that if the Agricultural Prices Commission really takes into consideration the cost of all the inputs and every essential ingredient that goes to make up the cost of cultivation, then, how is it that the Commission recommended the continuation of a *status quo* in its first report. Rs. 95 was the procurement price earlier and this time also the Agricultural Prices Commission first recommended that the same price should be continued. Then in the intervening period, am I to understand that there was absolutely not a single paise increase in the cost of cultivation, to have such a fantastic recommendation from the Agricultural Prices Commission? Indeed, I have nothing to say against the Government. There was a rise in the cost of fertiliser and diesel oil and then the Government asked the Agricultural Prices Commission to revise and re-work out and thereafter the Commission came with a suggestion to have the procurement price at Rs. 100.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must first ascertain whether the Members of the Agricultural Prices Commission are rice eaters.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Otherwise, they should be given representation. Both of us like rice very much more than wheat. I was saying that the basis upon which the Agricultural Prices Commission tries to work out

the cost of production has also been challenged. Here the Minister has told us that the Agricultural Prices Commission took into confidence and asked for the data from the Universities. Take the case of Tamil Nadu. We were told that some University or institution there was asked to submit the necessary data. But the Tamil Nadu Government makes an allegation that the estimates of Agricultural Prices Commission are based on sample surveys. Further the Tamil Nadu Government, I understand, makes the allegation that those estimates were based on sample surveys of hardly ten out of ten lakh farms, covering an area of just 500 hectares out of 25 lakh hectares. Therefore, I will have to ask the Government to explain as to how this entire mechanism works on the basis of which the Agricultural Prices Commission tries to determine the procurement prices, even of paddy; and how is it that though the cost of production has been considerably increasing, the Agricultural Prices Commission, first suggested, as far as the price of paddy is concerned the continuance of the *status quo* and no change whatsoever. Later on, of course, as a result of the Government drawing the attention to the increase in the cost of fertiliser and diesel, they have submitted the revised rate. Therefore, I would like to ask, request, urge, implore and beseech the Government that it should now take the House into confidence and tell us as to what efforts are being made to have a scientific formula. I understand, at present, it is not there. But some effort has to be made. I am the fourth person rising on the Calling Attention and asking the same question. Hitherto no proper reply has been given. I hope, now, the fifth person who rises will not have to repeat this question of a scientific basis and a scientific formula.

As regards the question about issue prices, the hon. Minister says that if the procurement price is to be raised, the issue prices have also to be raised. I would like to know the

reaction of the Government to the fact that raising the issue prices will add further to the inflation. I would also ask the reaction of the Government to the fact that there will not be any need to raise the issue prices because the current releases are out of the stored stock which is already there. In the case of paddy, the stocks stored are greater than those in the case of wheat. So, if the current releases are to be from the stocks already stored to a large extent, I want to know whether some relief can be expected on that particular basis.

Then, the hon. Minister himself told us the difference in the subsidy as far as wheat and rice are concerned. He just now told us that in the case of wheat, the subsidy is Rs. 33 per quintal and in the case of rice, the subsidy is Rs. 26 per quintal. Why this difference? Why not, therefore have a grater subsidy, removing this particular difference in the subsidy, in the case of rice.

About the Agricultural prices Commission, there is a suggestion to give the Agricultural Prices Commission a statutory basis, let it be a creation of the Act of Parliament, and it is said that that would help in its proper functioning and would make it more effective. I would like to have the reaction of the Government to this suggestion of giving statutory status to the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Finally, different States have suggested different prices. Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture tell us, if a particular State desires to give a higher procurement price than what is accepted by the Government, will that State be allowed to do so? Will there be any objection from the Government to any State wanting to give a higher price in the case of procurement of paddy.

He has told us that he will take all the suggestions to the Cabinet. By what time are we to expect a decision? He has also told us

जब मैं ये सारी बातें कैबिनेट के सामने रखूंगा तो अपनी राय भी रख दूंगा। आपकी राय क्या होगी वह क्या हम को आप बतायेंगे?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The Hon. Member has talked about the cost of production not being calculated on some scientific basis. I do not know what scientific basis there can be. If the present basis for calculating all these things by the APC, which is an expert body, is not scientific, if statistics, knowledge of agricultural conditions on the farm and knowledge of economics in the farm sector can be called scientific, then the Commission is a scientific body.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is not, Sir.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not know what chemical formula you want...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is an *ad hoc* body. With great difficulty we were able to get one representative of the agriculturists on this body. What is the use of saying that the Chairman is Kisan born and is a Kisan minded person? It is not scientific; it is not expert; it is not peasant-minded.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a bureaucrats' Committee.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is not that. We wanted agricultural labour to be represented on it, but not a word about it!

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The First Report of the APC on paddy prices, recommending *status quo* being maintained, has been questioned by the Hon. Member. He would agree that it is the first time that Government themselves thought that, after increasing the price of fertilizers, we should ask the APC to review its Report and take into consideration this additional burden on the farmer. This shows the concern of this Government for the farmer. This was never done before. But if

(Shri Birendra Singh Rao)

we make the APC a statutory body, as suggested by the Hon. Member, the Government can do nothing in this respect after that...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: That is the difficulty, Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not know what sort of a friend farmers have in Mr. Banatwalla. On the one hand, he is trying to advocate their cause on the other hand, he likes the necks of the farmers to be handed over to a body which is, so far, only recommendatory and has no responsibility to Parliament as farmers' representative...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a statutory body.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It is not a statutory body; it is only a recommendatory body, and that is how we plan to keep it, in the farmers' interest, of course.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The last point contradicts the question of Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I cannot understand the reasoning of Mr. Banatwalla when he says that the issue price should not be raised simply because the Government is holding huge stocks and whatever is being issued would be out of the stocks which have already been stored. I would only suggest that he should apply some scientific formula to his thinking also because, after all, interest has to be paid on investments, damage is also caused to the stores, rent has to be paid or storage, then staff has to be maintained, and the things once stored, are not like the clothes in his box where he does not have to spend anything on it; in this case, if you don't spend on certain chemicals to keep them safe from worms, perhaps you would be ruining them. These things have to be taken into account. Whatever we have in

store also has to be maintained, and there is recurring expenditure all the time. Therefore, I don't think this is a very reasonable argument that he has advanced. Now, he has asked for time to be specified as to the decision that we shall take. It certainly will be before the harvest comes in, but it is not in my hands to say when the Prime Minister would be able to fix a meeting. All I can say is that we shall compile a note for the Cabinet at the earliest, but we have to ascertain the views of other concerned Ministries also. Finance Ministry very much comes into it, and the views of Finance Ministry and those of the Planning Commission...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It always comes in.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The views of the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and the views of the Civil Supplies Ministry have to be obtained and they have to be included in the Agriculture Ministry's recommendations to the Cabinet. My views will only be put in the note for the Cabinet; I cannot disclose them here. So it is useless to ask me to express my opinion. Whatever the considered opinion of my Ministry, of course after consideration of the views expressed here and by the Chief Ministers, and the recommendations of the APC and of my colleagues in the other Ministries,—they will be based on all these things—it will go before the cabinet, and the decision taken will be the decision of the Government as a whole and not any particular Ministry's decision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That means prices will be fixed on the eve of procurement.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Not on the eve of procurement. Procurement starts sometime in October-November; this will be much before that. So, this is all I think I need mention in this connection.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: I had asked whether a particular State will be allowed larger procurement, at a higher price.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes, this is another question he had raised. I am not in a position to reply off-hand, but if a State wants to give some bonus or additional money for procurement, I don't think we shall object to it provided that the State does not ask us to pay for taking over that stock from the Government into the Central Pool. They should take the responsibility of procuring it, storing it and distributing it; then we should have no objection, to my mind—unless, of course, my friend who is sitting there thinks there are other implications. But it will not be possible for a State; it is a heavy responsibility. This procurement price is for the Central Pool, and whatever a State pays for procurement is disbursed by the Central Government through the FCI—all the charges that are incurred in the 'Mandis', on transport etc., if whatever the State procures is for the Central Pool. But for whatever the State wants to procure for itself, there could be no objection if it wants to pay additional amounts out of its own funds, but it should also think of the complications that would arise. The foodgrains purchased or procured at a higher price by the State Government will have to be distributed at the same price at which our foodgrains supplied to the State under the public distribution system are to be distributed. So, if the States are prepared for that, they might write to us and we shall see what can be done in this regard.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): The Punjab Government paid Rs. 5/- per quintal as bonus to the farmer. They paid extra.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: But then, if the Punjab Government

passes that on to the Central Pool we shall not disburse that amount.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: We have raised your procurement by 42 lakh tons because we paid Rs. 5/- per quintal extra.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes, some State Governments are procuring, but I do not know which State Mr. Banatwalla has in view because, except for Punjab and Haryana, they have done very little. (*Interruptions*). They are all deficit States. West Bengal is deficit, and Madhya Pradesh and even Bihar and U.P. are being fed from the Central Pool. As I have already stated, certain States have not done anything in this respect. I have to point out very painfully that, in spite of the Prime Minister's directive that the fullest possible efforts should be made to procure foodgrains for at least two months' requirement of a State, nothing has been done. Now, Punjab and Haryana have given nearly all the wheat—about 52 lakh tons out of a total of 58 lakh tons—but U.P. has given only five lakh tons, and a large State like Madhya Pradesh has given eight tons only. Rajasthan has given, I think, about 15,000 or 16,000 tonnes only. And I must praise Jammu & Kashmir; a small State like Jammu & Kashmir has procured about 25,000 tonnes for the Central Pool, while it is not a wheat-producing State. It all depends upon the efforts of the State Governments, and we shall request them to see that as much paddy and wheat as possible are procured for the Central Pool, so that we can meet the demands of all the States on an equitable basis and nobody goes without food in the country.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर).

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक जो सरकार की नीति रही है उसके कारण आपने देखा है कि महाराष्ट्र तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक में व्यापक पैमाने पर किसानों के द्वारा आन्दोलन शुरू हो गये हैं और हिंसक घटनाय घट रही है तथा प्रति दिन किसान मारे जा रहे हैं

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

अभी मैं आंकड़े देख रहा था, चार साल के आंकड़े मिले हैं कि कितने खाद्य पदार्थ बाहर से मंगाये गये। 1974 में 4,63,04,30,000 रु० के खाद्य पदार्थ मंगाये गये जिनकी मात्रा थी 48,74,400 मी० टन। 1975 में 10,57,89,70,000 रु० का आयात किया गया और मात्रा थी 74,60,700 मी० टन। 1976 में 9,82,23,50,000 का आयात किया गया और मात्रा थी 65,14,800 मी० टन। 1977 में आयात हुआ 78,15,60,000 रु० का और मात्रा थी 65,54,600 मी० टन।

ए०पी०सी० की जो रिपोर्ट है वह जिस ढंग से तैयार की जाती है वह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती, मैं रंगा साहव से कहूंगा कि वे भी जरा इसको देख लें कि यह किस ढंग से तैयार की जाती है। मैंने इसमें बहुत जानने की कोशिश की कि नान एग्रोकल्चरल गुड्स और एग्रोकल्चरल गुड्स इन दोनों की प्राइसेज में ताल मेल रखकर कोई तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाता है या नहीं लेकिन वैसी कोई बात नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जब इंडस्ट्रियल गुड्स की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन की खोज की जायेगी तो उसमें बड़े बड़े गेस्ट हाउस भी आयेंगे, विदेश भ्रमण भी आयेगा और ऐसी बहुत सारी चीजें आयेंगी। मैं देख रहा था कि रूस में 31 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं, जापान में 20 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर निर्भर हैं, अमरीका में 4 परसेंट लोग कृषि पर निर्भर हैं, इंग्लैण्ड में डेढ़ परसेंट लोग कृषि पर निर्भर हैं जबकि हमारे यहां 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग कृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं।

यदि वर्ष 1970-71 में मूल्य सूचकांक 100 मान लिया जाये तो 14-6-1980 तक कृषि पदार्थों के मूल्यों में 199 प्रति-

शत की वृद्धि हुई और गैर कृषि पदार्थों के मूल्यों में 274 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। जहां तक खाद का मामला है, मैं अभी मंत्री महोदय का स्टेटमेन्ट पढ़ रहा था, मैं समझता हूं जब कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन निकालते होंगे तो 28-30 किलो प्रति हेक्टर खाद का औसत देते होंगे जबकि जापान में 300 किलो प्रति हेक्टर खाद डाली जाती है। हमारे देश में 240 किलो खाद डाली जानी चाहिये लेकिन चूंकि हमारे किसान गरीब हैं, कर्जों से दबे हैं, उनको खाद मिल नहीं पाती है इसलिये 28-30 किलो प्रति हेक्टर ही डालते हैं।

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आप जो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन निकालते हैं, तो उसमें जो फल बाड़ में या सूखाड़ में नष्ट हो जाती है, उसको कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में डालते हैं? नहीं डालते हैं। सबसे बड़ी चीज यह होनी चाहिये, राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण की दृष्टि से, हम कितनी पैदावार बढ़ा पाते हैं। आज क्या है, जब किसान किसी चीज को पैदा करेगा, तो उस पैदा की हुई चीज का भाव उसको मिट्टी के बराबर मिलेगा। पहले हम लोगों के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाया जाता था कि आपने प्याज का दाम बढ़ा दिया और इसको लेकर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में हल्ला किया जाता था। आपने प्याज का दाम तो कम कर दिया, लेकिन और दूसरी चीजों का दाम बढ़ा दिया। पहले नारा लगता था "जात पर न पात पर, इन्दिराजी की बात पर", लेकिन आज क्या है "चीनी मिले आठ पर, डीजल मिले सात पर और मुर्दा जाये घाट पर"।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि नारे से काम नहीं चलता है। मैं यह कहता हूं कि आपके पास कोई निश्चित योजना होनी चाहिये। जब किसान किसी चीज को पैदा करता है, तो उसके दाम उसको मिट्टी के भाव में मिलते हैं, लेकिन

जब वह उसको खरीदने जाता है तो उसको सोने के भाव में खरीदना पड़ता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि 10 एकड़ जमीन की कीमत एक लाख ६० है और यदि यह एक लाख ६० वह बैंक में जमा कर देता है, तो वह पांच पीढ़ी तक खा सकता है। लेकिन आज दस एकड़ की पैदावार में भी किसान को गुजरकरना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। आपके जो गवर्नमेंट के फार्म है, उसमें क्या आप कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन निकालते हैं? मंत्री जी जब जवाब देंगे तो बतायेंगे कि प्रति एकड़ में कितना कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है? फिर भी आप घाटे में चल रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)**

मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि किसान की जो वास्तविक स्थिति है, उस वास्तविक स्थिति का सर्वेक्षण कराया जाना चाहिये कि किसान कितने कर्जों में दबे रहते हैं। आज जो किसान की माली हालत है, वह कितनी बदतर हो गई है, इस पर हम लोगों को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अन्य चीजों में नहीं जाऊंगा, मैं पैड़ी के मामले में धान के मामले में, जो एक मुख्य प्रश्न है, उसके संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ; हमारे देश में 1970-71 में धान की खेती होती थी 3 करोड़ 74 लाख 13 हजार हेक्टर में लेकिन 1977-78 में 3 करोड़ 94 लाख 29 हजार हेक्टर में खेती हुई। उत्पादन 1970-71 में 4 करोड़ 8 लाख 5 हजार टन हुआ और 1977-78 में 4 करोड़ 77 लाख 78 हजार टन उत्पादन हुआ। पैदावार 1970-71 में 1 हजार 91 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर और 1977-78 में 1 हजार 215 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर हुई।

मैं आपकी एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को देख रहा था, उस के अनुसार 1978-79 में चावल की पैदावार-पर-हेक्टर पंजाब में 2938 किलोग्राम है, हरियाणा में 2714 किलोग्राम, तामिलनाडु में 2251 किलोग्राम, कर्नाटक में 2151 किलोग्राम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 1827 किलोग्राम, केरल में 1540 किलोग्राम, महाराष्ट्र में 1435 किलोग्राम, गुजरात में 1163 किलोग्राम, उत्तर प्रदेश में 1157 किलोग्राम बिहार में 996 किलोग्राम, आसाम में 934 किलोग्राम और मध्य प्रदेश में 736 किलोग्राम है।

आप की प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस जो पैड़ी की रही है उस को देखिये 1965-66 में 38 रुपये 42 पैसे से शुरू हुई। 1966-67 में 42 रुपये 53 पैसे हो गई, 1967-68 में 50 रुपये 10 पैसे, 1968-69 में 51 रुपये 27 पैसे, 1969-70 में 52 रुपये 44 पैसे, 1970-71 में 53 रुपये 30 पैसे, 1971-72 में 53 रुपये 14 पैसे, 1972-73 में 54 रुपये 18 पैसे, 1973-74 में 70 रुपये, 1974-75 में 74 रुपये, 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 में भी 74 रुपये रही। लेकिन 1977-78 में 77 रुपये हो गई। 1978-79 में 85 रुपये 1979-80 में 95 रुपये और अब 1980-81 के लिये आप ने 100 रुपये घोषित की है।

जिस रफ्तार से दाम बढ़े हैं 1965-66 में 38 रुपये 42 पैसे से 1980-81 में 100 रुपये किये गये हैं, इस के मुकाबले में जो चीजे किसान उपयोग करता है, जैसे यूरिया, डीजल, इन के दाम कितने बढ़े हैं। आप देखेंगे कि इन चीजों के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़े हैं। इन दोनों का मुकाबला करने से ऐसा लगता है कि किसान जो चीजें मार्केट में खरीदता है, जिन पर वह

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

निर्भर करता है उन के दाम “खरहे” की चाल से बढ़े हैं, जब कि किसान को पैदावार के दाम, चावल के दाम कछुए की चाल से बढ़े हैं। अगर आप किसान को जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं तो इस रफ्तार से तो किसान जिन्दा रहने वाला नहीं है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ— आप ने शायद इसी सदन में कहा था, मुझे ठीक से याद नहीं है, कि आप कोई ऐसी पालिसी लाने वाले हैं जिस से किसान के फसल बोनस से पहले ही उसकी मूल्य नीति निर्धारित कर देंगे। धान का इतना पैसा मिलेगा, गेहूँ का इतना पैसा मिलेगा— उसके फसल बोनस से पहले ही आप प्राइस नीति का ऐलान कर देंगे। आप उस नीति को कब से शुरू करने वाले हैं? साथ ही यदि किसान की फसल, चाहे फल्ट के कारण हो, ड्राउट के कारण हो या किसी अन्य प्राकृतिक विपत्ति के कारण हो, खत्म हो जाय, तो सरकार को उस का दायित्व अपने ऊपर लेना चाहिये। जिस तरह से आप फैक्ट्रियों के बारे में करते हैं, उसी तरह से क्या फसलों के बीमों की कोई योजना आप के पास है या नहीं?

किसानों का मूल्य पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। नियन्त्रण किस का होता है? व्यापारियों का होता है। इसके लिये क्या सरकार बड़े बड़े गोदामों की व्यवस्था करेगी, जैसे दिल्ली में बड़े बड़े मकान खोज कर या स्टेट्स में भी बड़े बड़े मकान खोज कर उन में किसानों को उपज को रखेगी, उन पर नियन्त्रण किसानों का रहेगा, किसान जब चाहेगा उस को बेचेगा, जब उसका मुनाफा नहीं मिलेगा, नहीं बेचेगा—क्या इस तरह की कोई योजना बनयेगी?

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : बहुत टाइम हो गया।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ठीक है, इतना ही जबाब दिलवा दीजिये।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पैंडी की कीमत के मुतालिक जो सवाल उठाया गया है, मैं श्री रामविलास पासवान जी से कहना चाहता हूँ, पैंडी की प्राइस काफी हद तक बढ़ाई गई है। सन 1976-77 में धान की कीमत 74 रुपये थी जैसा उन्होंने खुद बतलाया है। लेकिन उस के तीन साल बाद 1979-80 में 95 रुपये कर दी गई। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमिशन ने उस वक्त 90 रुपये के लिये रिकमेंडेशन की थी, लेकिन सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट को नहीं माना और 5 रुपये जगदा बढ़ाया। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि तीन सालों के अन्दर 29 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई यानी 29 परसेंट पैंडी का भाव बढ़ा, लेकिन इस के मुकाबले में गेहूँ का भाव उस हिसाब से नहीं बढ़ा, उसमें केवल 10 परसेंट बढ़ा, यानी तीन सालों में गेहूँ का भाव 105 रुपये से 115 रुपये हुआ, जब कि धान का भाव 74 से 95 रुपये पर आया। और यही वजह थी कि जो पहली रिपोर्ट एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमिशन ने दी जिस का जिक्र श्री बनातवाला ने किया कि उन्होंने जो 95 रुपये की रिकमेंडेशन की है, उस में कोई फर्क नहीं है, वह उस से पहले की रिपोर्ट थी जबकि फर्टीलाइजर और डीजल की कीमतें बढ़ी। इस वास्ते ए० पी० सी० ने 95 रुपये फिर रिकमेंड किया और पिछले साल जो 85 रुपये था उस को एकदम बढ़ा कर 95 रुपये कर दिया यानी 10 रुपये का इस

में इजाफा कर दिया। ए० पी० सी० का यह अनुमान था कि उन को पहले ही ज्यादा मिल चुका है, इसलिए और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है उन की निगाह में, लेकिन जब कीमतें बढ़ीं, तो दोबारा उन का रिव्यू करने के लिए कहा और उन्होंने 100 रुपये की रिकमेंडेशन की।

14 hrs.

अब जहां तक पैडी की ईल्ड का सवाल है, जैसा कि मैं कह रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में बाकी में पैडी की ईल्ड बहुत कम है। सारे आँकड़े तो मैं नहीं दे सकूंगा लेकिन बहुत से सूबों में कुछ ईल्ड ज्यादा है जैसे पंजाब में ज्यादा है, तमिलनाडु में काफी अच्छी ईल्ड होती है, आंध्र में वही कहा अच्छी ईल्ड होती है लेकिन पैडी की जो ईल्ड है, वह 900 किलोग्राम पर हैक्टयर कहीं पर है और वहीं पर 3600-3900 किलोग्राम पर हैक्टयर के करीब ईल्ड है। अलग-अलग प्रान्तों में अलग-अलग ईल्ड है लेकिन जो एवरेज आता है वह 1200-1300 पर हैक्टयर है जोकि बहुत कम है और इस को हम बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और नई वेराइटीज भी आ रही हैं आई० सी० ए० आर० की तरफ से और उन से हमारी ईल्ड में काफी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है और हमारी पैडी की किस्मों को बाहर के मरकों में, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में और दूसरे कंट्रीज में वहां के लोगों ने अपनाया है और बहुत अच्छी वेरायटी जैसे 'जया' उन्होंने निकाली है।

यह जो प्रश्न किया गया कि बोने से पहले कीमत हम बतला दें, इसका मैं पहले भी जवाब दे चुका हूँ मधु दंडवते जी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में। इस में हमें काफी कठिनाई होती है। बोने से पहले हम इस को नहीं बताना चाहते हैं

लोगों को कि कौन सी चीज की तरफ ज्यादा झुकाव होना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर पहले ही इस को बतला दें, तो दूसरी फसल को नुकसान हो सकता है। तो बहुत सोच-समझ कर सरकार ने यह पालिसी अपनाई है और इस में किसान का इन्ट्रेस्ट और नेशन का इन्ट्रेस्ट ध्यान में रखा है। एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस किस किस्म की होनी चाहिए और किस हद तक डाईवर्सन होना चाहिए, मैं डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब इस हाउस को यकीन दिलाता हूँ, कि इन सारी बातों का हम ध्यान रखते हैं और किसानों को नुकसान नहीं होने पावे, यह सरकार का नीति है, और उस को पूरा पूरा मुश्किलों में जैसा कि मैं पहले बता चुका हूँ कि जहां कहीं हमें नुकसान होने नजर आता है, गवर्नमेंट कदम उठाती है।

आप ने प्याज का जिक्र किया। प्याज की कीमत पहली सरकार के जमाने में क्या थी और आप यह भी जानते हैं कि पिछली सरकार के जमाने में आलू भी सड़ा था लेकिन अब आलू का दाम बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सारी जगहों पर उस का अच्छा दाम मिल रहा है। आप बिहार के अन्दर पटना में देखिये, फर्रुखाबाद में, बंगलौर में, पंजाब में जहाँ भी आलू प्रोड्यूस करने वाले इलाके हैं, उन के अन्दर आलू का भाव मार्च और अप्रैल से बढ़ता ही चला गया और अब एक जगह ठहर गया है। पिछले साल आलू सड़ गया था और 15 रुपये पर बैग बिका। इस बार जब हमने प्याज की कीमतें गिरती देखी, महाराष्ट्र के दो तीन जिलों में जैसे नासिक के आसपास और गुजरात में ज्यों ही हम ने देखा कि प्याज की कीमत 25 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से नीचे जा रही है, तो फौरन हम ने नेफेड से कहा कि प्याज की खरीद शुरू

[श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव—जारी]

कर दो और उन को कीमत भी बता दी कि 45 रुपये से 60 रुपये के बीच में इस को खरीदो। एवरेज 55 रुपये क्विंटल आया और करीब 2 लाख क्विंटल प्याज खरीदी गई और किसान को नुकसान नहीं होने दिया। अब इसके भाव ठहर गये हैं। इसके लिये हम ने 30 रुपये क्विंटल नेफेड की सब्सिडी दी और किसानों की मदद के लिये 6 करोड़ रुपये प्याज पर सब्सिडी के तौर पर नेफेड को दिये हैं। तो इस तरफ हमारा पूरा-पूरा ध्यान है।

हम चाह रहे हैं कि हर चीज की पैदावार बढ़े और पैदावार ज्यादा होकर किसान का माल ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट हो। एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में भी हम बहुत लिबरल हैं। हम जानते हैं कि अपने देश के अन्दर किस चीज की कितनी खपत है, उसके अलावा जितनी पैदावार किसान की होगी, यदि वह एक्सपोर्ट होगी तो उससे किसान को फायदा होगा और फिर वह किसान के लिये इन्सैन्टिव होगा।

हम आइन्दा के लिये 1984-85 तक 2300 करोड़ तक की फूडग्रेन एक्सपोर्ट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह हमने टारगेट मुकर्रर किया है। पेडी की पैदावार का भी टारगेट मुकर्रर किया है। इस बार हम 55 मिलियन टन पेडी करेंगे पहले से ज्यादा करेंगे। आपने ठीक कहा कि ड्राउट की वजह से इसकी पैदावार पीछे काफी घट गयी थी। हम गेहूँ की और पेडी की पैदावार बढ़ा रहे हैं। 1978-79 में यह 131 मिलियन टन के करीब फूडग्रेन की पैदावार चली गयी थी। इस साल हम पीछे हैं। अगले साल का हमारा टारगेट फूडग्रेन पैदा करने का 135 मिलियन टन टन का है और उसको अचीव करने की हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम यह जानते हैं कि जब किसान को फायदा होगा तो वह अधिक पैदावार करेगा।

श्री राम बिलास पांसवान : फसल बीमे का मैंने क्वेश्चन किया था।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : फसल बीमे के कुछ पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं। वे कुछ स्टेट जैसे गुजरात है, तमिलनाडु है वेस्ट बंगाल है उनमें चल रहे हैं। लेकिन जैसे आप इंसानी जिन्दगी का बीमा कराते है, उस तरह से नहीं है, जो किसान को कर्जा मिलता है उस रकम का बीमा होता है। अगर किसान की पैदावार उतनी नहीं हुई तो उसको मुआवजा मिलेगा। जनरल इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनी को मिलजुल कर के प्रिमियम तय करना पड़ता है। उसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का 25-25 फीसदी हिस्सा होता है और 50 फीसदी किसानों को देना पड़ता है। लेकिन वह किसी किसी फसल के लिये किसी-किसी इलाके में पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट हैं और कुछ स्टेट्स के अंदर है। हम चाहते हैं कि क्राप इन्श्योरेंस की पालिसी जो हमारी है उसको स्टेट्स अपनायें। यह गवर्नमेंट बनने के बाद मैंने हर चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा है क्राप इन्श्योरेंस को अपनाने के लिये आप स्कीम्स बनाइये और हम बातचीत कीजिये। जनरल इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनी को हमने कहा है कि हर स्टेट से बात करे के जो स्टेट इन्टरस्टेड हो उनके लिये आप क्राप इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम तैयार कीजिये। इस तरफ हमारा ध्यान है। अगर स्टेट की इसमें सहानुभूति हो और वे दिलचस्पी लें तो यह चल सकती है।

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Sir, I have a point of order. I would invite your attention to Rule 197 (2) where it is stated as:

"(2) There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made, but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question:..."

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, the Calling Attention is over. How can he raise a point of order on that? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Let me submit my point of order first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Calling Attention is over. Now, we are going to the next item.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I ask your permission to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point of order now. I am not giving permission to raise your point of order in between the two items. Calling attention is over and we are going to the next item. There is a vacuum now. How can you raise a point of order?

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Rule 376 says that a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment, and then there is a proviso:

"Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order..."

I am talking about the maintenance of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Provided the Speaker permits and I am not permitting you.

v4.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DIFFICULTIES OF AGRO-SERVICE CENTRES

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the scheme of Agro-Service Centres by entrepreneurs was started with laudable intentions, for providing self-employment to unemployed engineers, agricultural graduates and diploma holders and to provide modern farm

service facilities to the agriculturists. The pride of place was given in the scheme to custom hiring of tractors. But due to various factors, the least of which was not the escalation in the price of tractors after the formulation of self employment scheme, custom hiring of tractors has ceased to be quite remunerative and as a result many of these Agro-Service Centres have been lying on the brink of insolvency, while some of them have already wound up their activities.

Over 5000 Agro-Service Centres have been started all over the country, under this scheme, and many of them are in a bad way due to the inherent defects of this scheme. Unless there is large scale diversification of these units, the scheme of self-employment to engineering graduates and diploma holders may fail significantly.

In the half-a-million jobs programme a seed capital of as much as Rs. 50,000/- was provided to each co-operative Agro-Service Centre. Concessions by way of subsidies are also extended to small farmers and marginal farmers. Similar concessions and seed capital should be provided to the Agro-Service entrepreneurs. A sustained attempt must be made to diversify the activities of the Agro-Service Centres.

These Agro-Service Centres should be closely associated with the various National State level developmental agencies such as SFDA, MFDA, IADP, Hill Development Scheme etc. They may be entrusted with the work of providing the inputs needed in these schemes such as seeds, pesticides, agricultural inputs. Even piece-work jobs in the developmental schemes may be entrusted to these centres.

Commercial and cooperative banking institutions which channelise financial assistance to the farmers must be encouraged to use the service of the Agro-entrepreneurs in extending their assistance in kind.

Agro-entrepreneurs can provide such farm fuel outlets which are being launched by the Indian Oil Corporation throughout the country.

Till the massive effort to diversify the activities of service centres is successfully implemented the commercial banks should be advised to exercise greater restraint in recovering loans from the entrepreneurs and their guarantors.

(ii) NEED FOR PROVIDING DRINKING WATER TO KATAK MUNICIPALITY, RANIKHET

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अम्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से लोक-महत्व के एक विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

कटक पालिका, रानीखेत, जिला अम्मोड़ा की नागरिक आवादी को पेय जल की भयंकर कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जो पानी उन्हें उपलब्ध हो भी रहा है, वह शोधित जल नहीं है। इस लिए पोलियो, डायरिया आदि रोग वहाँ फैल रहे हैं।

रानीखेत में 18 हजार नागरिक व पाँच हजार सैन्य आवादी हैं। पेय जल गंगास लिफ्ट योजना व दो स्थानीय स्रोतों से उपलब्ध होता है। कुछ साढ़े पाँच लाख गैलन पानी इन स्रोतों से उपलब्ध होता है, जिसमें से मात्र सात हजार गैलन पानी सिविलियन जनसंख्या को दिया जाता है, जबकि उसकी न्यूनतम आवश्यकता ढाई लाख गैलन पानी है।

कटक पालिका के नागरिक प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा बार-बार एम०ई०एस० से, जो कि जल-वितरण का कार्य करता है, विवरित किये जा रहे जल की मात्रा को बढ़ाने व शुद्ध जल उपलब्ध करवाये जाने हेतु कहे जाने के बावजूद एम०ई०एस०, रानीखेत के अधिकारी इस ओर ध्यान

नहीं दे रहे हैं। कटक पालिका के नागरिक प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा अपने पदों से त्यागपत्र देने का बात कही गई है। स्थिति तनावपूर्ण है। रक्षा राज्य मंत्री जी का तत्काल इस ओर ध्यान दे कर जल-वितरण को न्यायपूर्ण बनाना चाहिए।

(iii) NEED FOR REGULAR RUNNING OF LOCAL TRAINS IN SEALDAH DIVISION

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

Extreme irregularity in running of local trains in the north suburban sections of Sealdah division (Eastern Railway), particularly those of Sealdah-Bongaon section, as well as of the Sealdah main suburban line is causing indescribable difficulty to lakhs of daily commuters coming to, and going back from Calcutta for their daily work. A very large number of them are Government employees, employees and workers of various essential services, students and teachers. Consequently, considerable part of Government activity and other essential activities of West Bengal are seriously affected. For the last few months, there was hardly a day on which all the trains ran on scheduled time. In the last few weeks, there were several clashes between the daily commuters and the railway staff, as the whole situation is absolutely unbearable for the daily commuters. Inadequacy of men and material, improper management and bad planning are responsible for almost total break-down of train services in Sealdah division suburban section. The Railway Minister must immediately intervene to set matters right, or else there will be serious trouble in the region in the near future.

(iv) NEED FOR PROVIDING TRADE AND OTHER BUSINESS FACILITIES TO PEOPLE LIVING IN CERTAIN CANTONMENT HILL AREAS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

श्री कृष्ण दत्त (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत पहाड़ों पर स्थित छावनियों के निवासियों की 1947 के बाद दयनीय दशा की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिया चाहता हूँ।

अंग्रेजों के भारत से जाने के बाद कसौली, डगशाई, जतोग तथा अन्य जितनी भी सैनिक छावनियां पहाड़ी इलाकों में स्थित थीं, वहां रहने वालों की आर्थिक दशा बहुत बुरी तरह से खराब हो गई है। मकानात खाली पड़े हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर कोई बड़ी आबादी नहीं है, जिससे उनका व्यापार चल सके और न ही कोई रोजगार के साधन है। अतः सरकार का नैतिक कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह इन छावनियों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे तथा वहां पर कुछ बड़े उद्योग आदि लगाये जायें। साथ ही इन शहरों में रहने वाली आबादी को ऋण सुविधा तत्काल प्रदान की जाये, जिससे वे अपने मकानात आदि ठीक रख सकें तथा सरकार वहां पर अपने कार्यालय खोलें, ताकि लोग अपना व्यवसाय कर के गुजारा कर सकें।

(v) NEED FOR AFFORESTATION IN HILLY TRIBAL AREAS.

श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

देश के आदिवासी इलाकों में जंगलों की अवैध कटाई से जंगल नष्ट हो गये हैं। इन क्षेत्रों के आदिवासियों के जीवन-यापन एवं रोजगार का प्रमुख स्रोत जंगल ही थे। विशेषकर पहाड़ी इलाकों में जंगल कट जाने से आदिवासी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं एवं अपने गांव छोड़ कर हजारों मील दूर मेहनत-मजदूरी करने जाते हैं। आदिवासियों में

इस कारण बहुत ही भयंकर असंतोष व्याप्त है। यदि आदिवासियों को मजदूरी के लिए अपने गांवों से इसी प्रकार पलायन चलता रहा, तो भारतीय आदिम जाति संस्कृति भी नष्ट हो जायेगी।

अतः शासन को आदिवासी पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में ऐसी विशेष योजनाएँ बना कर बन लगाने चाहिए, जिससे वन नष्ट नहीं एवं आदिवासियों का रोजगार उपलब्ध हो सके।

(vi) NEED TO ERADICATE PARTHENIUM WEED IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Parthenium is a pernicious weed. In recent days its menace is spreading uncontrolled in different parts of the country. In Karnataka thousands of hectares of valuable agricultural land (more than 50,000 hectares) is covered by this weed causing damage to food crops. Experts are of the opinion that this weed is a health hazard to human and domestic animals also.

It is said that the weed got into India with imported grains about 20 to 25 years back. The weed is rampant in uncultivated lands and is now making its ugly appearance in cultivated lands in a large measure. It flowers profusely and lakhs of seeds are distributed. This pest weed deprives plant nutrients and moisture available to cultivated crops causing loss of several thousand quintals of grains.

It is very necessary that this monstrous pest plant is to be removed. Rainy season is the best period to eradicate this plant. If it is allowed to grow and spread, this weed will rise in an unimaginable proportion and magnitude polluting the whole environment.

The plant will have to be removed with its roots and burnt before it diffuses. A plant is capable of sending to atmosphere 15,000 to 20,000 seeds.

Chemical control, chemical method weed control may be necessary where

[Shri T. R. Samanna]

the work is of great magnitude. The best time to control with chemicals will be with the commencement of rains. (This will have to be done with the guidance of experts). Anyhow the work is to be carried on in a planned way with a regular programme. The programme consists of short-term weeding to destroy monsoon—nurtured weeds and long term chemical warfare to control further growth.

It may not be out of place if it is mentioned here that a Bangalore City doctor who committed suicide recently has mentioned in his death note that he had to end his life mainly because of an incurable illness—**allergic rebinitis**. He attributed his illness to the excessive prevalence of **parthenium** weed in the city and **accused** the Health Department of not attending to the allergic manifestation.

This dangerous weed is to be destroyed without further delay to check the loss of several thousand tons of food grains and serious health hazard.

For complete eradication of the weed it is suggested that:

- (1) Corporations and Municipal Authorities including town Panchayats should take this weed clearance on war footing.
- (2) Railways and P.W.D. authorities should take this project to clear weeds in their respective areas near railway tracks, road sides and near reservoirs, canals etc.
- (3) Schools and colleges should take this up as a programme and with the help of students they can do a good job to remove the weeds.
- (4) Voluntary organisations like youth clubs, Rotary and Lions should take this weed clearance as a service work.
- (5) Individuals and other institutions should take this infested weeds clearance in their respective premises.

- (6) Public awareness of the havoc of these plants are to be intensified by holding seminars, training programme etc.
- (7) Mass media like Radio and Press have a vital role to play in order to remove this plague.
- (8) Enforcement of Weed Control Act also will be necessary.

All possible action both at the National and at State levels is necessary in completely destroying this weed.

I urge this work has to be taken up on top priority basis as an urgent national issue.

(vii) **MEASURES TO CHECK OUTBREAK OF BRAIN FEVER IN TAMIL NADU.**

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore):

It is sad to note that there has been an outbreak of brain fever (encephalitis) in Tamil Nadu. This has claimed the lives of 52 children in South Arcot District alone. This is not the first time that this has happened. There have been recurring instances of such outbreaks over the last few years. The victims have almost always been innocent young children in the age group of 2 to 13 years. It is suspected that the disease is caused due to the bite of a kind of mosquito. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has sought assistance of the Institute of Virology in Bangalore even to analyse the blood samples of the affected persons. The State Government has not been able to check the growing menace of this deadly disease which attacks the young and innocent. It is not known as to how quickly this disease can spread to surrounding districts and States. The Central Government must take note of the seriousness of the situation and take suitable remedial measures including the sending of a team of medical experts to study the situation firsthand and advise the State Government on the action to be taken to arrest the spread of the brain fever.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1980—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Finance (No. 2) Bill for further consideration. Shri R. L. Bhatia may continue his speech.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was explaining yesterday that in order to stop the inflationary trend, the Finance Minister has adopted the strategy of increased supply and expansion in services to absorb liquidity. In this connection, he will have to depend upon the functioning of various ministries like Coal, energy, and others so that they come to his rescue. Unless the infrastructure and the raw material are given to the industries, there cannot be an increase in industrial production.

While dealing with high prices, one important factor is the problem of black money. We may disagree in this House whether more black money was generated during the Janata rule or the Congress Rule but we are all agreed of the prevalence of a sizeable sum of black money. Maybe it is 20,000 crores or 25,000 crores. It continues to be a parallel economy and it is disturbing our economy to a great extent. Whatever efforts were made in the past by the government, they were frustrated by the prevalence of black money. In order to deal with this problem, various schemes have been introduced in the past. Raids were conducted, there were very many raids but very little money was available. That system did not work. At one stage partial demonetisation was also done but that was also not a big success. Mr. Wanchoo in his report has given a lot of suggestions. Unless 100 rupee notes are also demonetised, we are not going to get a sizeable money out of the people who are holding black money. There is 1000 crores arrears and with regard to this I have got a suggestion. For every 100 rupees, if you ask them to deposit Rs. 150 in the form of black money against their arrears, then I suppose a sizeable sum is likely to come. It will attract people because they will

be able to get rid of their arrears. Why are there arrears? Because they do not have enough white money to pay it with. So they get into litigation and it drags on for a long time. Your purpose is not served; their purpose is not served. In order to serve the purpose of both, they should be made to pay all these arrears in black money plus some penalty; you will get a sizeable sum. Of course they cannot be given freedom to do that; they must pay something by way of penalty for that. I propose that for every Rs. 100, they may pay Rs. 150. There can be many other suggestions also. For instance, if you permit people out of their black money to build houses for labourers, for poor people so that we solve the housing problem, that can also be considered. That is a suggestion which comes to my mind.

I need not suggest to you all these things because you are a very wise man and a very experienced person. I know you will ultimately come out with some kind of proposal to deal with this problem which is very much prevalent and which is in the mind of all of us.

The income-tax law is so much complicated that it is beyond the comprehension of an average assessee. Even many a time the lawyers make a mistake and for that ultimately the assesses have to suffer. No attempt has been made to simplify this law. But every year amendments are coming and new proposals are coming. This law is becoming complex and more complex every year. I request that an attempt should be made to make this law a simplified law.

Another thing which I want to bring to your notice is the expenditure by the Government. These departments are growing every day and all these officers are being graded and up-graded, diversifying and what not. This is a sort of a colonial rule which the British made and ever since it is going on. There is a Secretary, there is an Additional Secretary, there is a Joint Secretary, there is a Deputy Secretary, there is an Assistant Secre-

tary. The whole category is going on and it is expanding.

Please see the Railways. I happened to go to an office in the Railway's Divisional office. It looked to me a complete Ministry by itself. You see the telephone directory. It is an unending row of officers. I would like to suggest that there should be some kind of a Committee which should go into this, whether we require so many officers, why so many officers are not required in America? Why so many officers are not required in other countries? Why is it that in India we have got a large number of officers who are ruling and governing in this fashion. There must be a change in that side.

Lastly, I come to my State of Punjab. In Punjab there is no big industry. Many times it has been suggested by the Punjab Government and in this House also we have been demanding that there should be a big industry in Punjab, but the centre has not taken care of it. The result is that there is not a big industry in Punjab so far as public sector is concerned. In Punjab, industry is suffering from non-availability of raw materials, no proper marketability and no finance. Punjab is at the tail end of India. Raw materials come from Bihar and Orissa and ultimately the marketability of those goods has to be Bombay or other areas. In this way small scale industry is not flourishing in Punjab and nobody is paying any heed to it. I request the Finance Minister to look into the problem of at least finance so that the small scale industry could grow.

I would like to tell you about the fate of the farmers. Much has been said in this House and even in to-day's Call Attention, the attention of the Minister was drawn to the fact that in Punjab we are producing the maximum. Punjab is the granary of India. The farmer of Punjab is working hard day and night to feed this country. But what is he getting? Unfortunately, no attention has been paid to his lot. A tractor which used

to cost Rs. 40,000, to-day is costing Rs. 1 lakh. The price of fertilizers has been increased considerably. Similarly, agricultural implements are available to him at a very high cost. All these factors go on adding to his cost. But, unfortunately, he is not paid adequately and the result is that the farmer of Punjab is suffering and crying. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister as he is also part of the decision-making body, for Punjab we are not asking like other States that you should pay Rs. 125 or Rs. 130 for paddy, we request for the modest amount of Rs. 110 for paddy. That must be given because that is the minimum that the Punjab farmer would expect. Similarly for wheat we request you to give us Rs. 130 because on pesticide and other things we are spending a lot and the farmer is suffering tremendously.

Another point to which I would like to draw your attention is the concern of your department. The trend has been that in Punjab the deposits are made in the bank. With regard to that, the investment in Punjab is very low. Similarly, the Life Insurance Corporation draws a very big premium in Punjab. But investment by the L.I.C. is very low. This trend must be changed. Because this concerns your Department, I would appeal to you, since Punjab is giving a lot of money to the banks and giving a lot of premium, so correspondingly a bigger amount must be invested in Punjab for our various projects.

The Thien dam project is hanging for a long time. Between India and Pakistan, a settlement was made by the World Bank. Government of India paid Rs. 100 crores to Pakistan for the use of the waters of the river Ravi. It is a sad story. The agreement was that beyond 1969, Pakistan will not use the waters of the Ravi. But the waters of the Ravi are flowing to Pakistan and India has failed to get that water required badly by the farmers of Rajasthan, Punjab and other places in India. Why? The

Punjab Government has made numerous attempts in this regard. They have already spent Rs. 29 crores on this project. In this year's budget, a sum of Rs. 12 crores has been provided. But the Centre is not moving. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan are involved in this. Let there be a decision later about the distribution of water between these States. At least, let us construct the dam. The cost of construction has increased four-fold in the last ten years. Still we are not taking any decision whatsoever. Punjab produces so much grain, for you and helps in saving foreign exchange. You are now spending foreign exchange on import of pulses, oil-seeds, etc. If you invest Rs. 500 crores and construct this Thien dam, I assure you, you will not have to import anything and no foreign exchange will be wasted like this. If the Government of India do not have enough money and if they cannot invest this much money, permit us to get the money from the World Bank or from the Punjabis who are settled in Canada and Britain, who are ready to give us money. If we bring that money, you should permit us to use that money for the construction of this dam and not take that money into your general pool for distribution all over. Therefore, I emphasise that the Centre must construct the Thien dam. Or at least the Planning Commission must give permission to us immediately to construct it. We have already spent a large sum of money and we are prepared to spend more money in this regard. If you are not going to give us big industries and other things, at least oblige us by clearing this Thien dam.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, the House is currently debating the Finance (No. 2) Bill of 1980. We passed one Finance Bill in March, when we passed the vote on account. In volume, this is the biggest Finance Bill so far presented to Parliament during the last 30

years. It contains 135 clauses, which according to my memory, no Finance Bill presented to this Parliament ever contained. I am sorry to say that since Independence, we are not prepared to deviate from the system we inherited from the British. Now the time has come when we should have a fresh look at the system of budgeting, presentation of the Budget and control of Parliament over the Government spending. As I said earlier in this House, I had occasion to participate in a very important group discussion in London last year where it came to my notice that the British Parliament has constituted 12 or 13 committees, whereby they are keeping a more effective control on Government expenditure through Parliament. Why so much secrecy about the budget proposals? I can understand something about indirect taxes, but the Government and the Finance Minister should consider this aspect and have a fresh look into the secrecy that we have attached to the budget proposals during the last 30 years. Can we not devise a system whereby Parliament is taken into confidence to a greater extent and we can have Committees of Parliament which can discuss certain proposals in advance before presentation to Parliament? After all, this Parliament is responsible to this country and this Government is responsible to the Parliament. Why should the Members of Parliament have a system of making obituary references to the Budget and say one point for and one point against the Budget? We should try to develop a national consensus on our economic issues also. I say that on larger national issues or on economic issues there is not much difference between this party or that party. We have a consensus so far as the foreign policy is concerned. The nation has adopted the non-alignment policy. Can we not adopt certain policy with regard to the economic development of our country? Please let me know which is that political party which is opposing the idea of banishing unemployment and poverty? Which is that

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political party which is against the development of the country and all round development of this country? There may be differences in details. But so far as the major issues of tackling the problem of poverty and unemployment are concerned, I think, all the political parties have that particular programme in their election manifesto? There is no difference. So, the time has come in this country when a national consensus should be evolved and all national talents should be utilised as to how to take this country on the road of development. This particular point should be borne in mind and an approach, an initiation should be made.

So far as this particular situation and the economic situation that is prevailing in the country today, is concerned. I can very well criticise the Government that during the Janata regime, the increase in prices was one point per month i.e. 27 points in 27 months. But during the Lok Dal Government, the increase in prices was three points per month and during your Government it is four points per month. Now, you throw the blame on us and we throw the blame on you, is it going to carry us anywhere? The problems are not going to be solved in this way. That is why I forewarned on the 18th March itself that the price rise is going to be 30 per cent and this deficit is going to be double as happened last year. Sir, the rising trend in prices does not provide me an opportunity to criticise this Government. It is only in passing and to suggest the measures to tide over the difficulty because after all, our people are in difficulty. So, some new measures have to be undertaken by the Government. I would like to ask the Finance Minister and this Government which commands a massive mandate from the people, a massive majority in this House and which says that the future of this country is safe in the hands of the Prime Min-

ister, a supreme commander as they say, what happened to your policy of self reliance? We are self-reliant in defence. We do not depend on any other country. But what about our self-reliance in the field of economic activity?

Today, our deficit is reduced an account of the borrowings from the International Monetary Fund to the tune of Rs. 450 crores. We are going to have external borrowings of another Rs. 800 crores. Our total external borrowings, debt, amount to Rs. 11,000 crores so far. Our internal debt amounts to nearly Rs. 29,000 crores. The total debt comes to Rs. 40,000 crores as such. Now, the external debt is Rs. 11,000 crores. We have to re-pay that with interest and all that. If we are getting Rs. 1800 crores by way of external aid, half of it goes in interest alone. What happened to that policy which was initiated some time ago that we want to have a self-reliant economy? What about economic independence? India achieved political independence in 1947. Even after 32 years, we are not economically independent. We are yet dependent on external aid. Does it suit us? Is it not against our honour? Is it not humiliating? Particularly, you must have heard Mr. Birendra Singh Rao while replying to the calling attention motion when he said that he was not going to disclose this to the House. Why? You are not disclosing so many things to Parliament. Each and every Ministry is not disclosing so many things to Parliament. But I would like to ask the Finance Minister: what are the things you disclose to the World Bank and to the International Monetary Fund? What type of questions are asked by the World Bank or the lending institutions when they give us loan? If I go and borrow money from a money-lender or bank, the bank is not entitled to ask me as to how much pulses or vegetables I take, or whether I adopt celibacy or what types of banyans or underwear I use. But, unfortunately, the World Bank and the IMF have been asking

the Government such types of questions for the last 30 years. I would request the Government and the Finance Minister to give some thought to it.

For the information of the hon. Members, I would just illustrate some of the questions which are asked from the Government of India before any loan or aid is given to this country. There is a 40-page questionnaire sent to the Government of India by the World Bank and the IMF. I will quote some of the questions so that the hon. House can draw their own conclusions as to what we should do in such circumstances.

"Please list the changes made during 1978 and 1979 in the domestic procurement system for foodgrains including procurement prices and the public distribution system. Please provide details of the Food for Work programme since its inception in 1977. In particular, please indicate amounts and types of foodgrains distributed, nature of public works undertaken . . .

Please describe the present pricing and procurement policies for cash crops—jute and mesta, cotton, sugar cane and major oil-seeds—and pulses. Please indicate the changes on these since . . .

Please give data on unit costs of the foodgrains procurement, storage and issue operations, showing how these have changed owing to (a) the increased size of the buffer stock, (b) wastage because of inadequate storage facilities and (c) changes in pricing and distribution policy . . .

Please provide commodity disposition tables for five years (and estimates and/or actuals, thus far) showing production, domestic utilisation, exports, imports and beginning and ending stocks for the following; jute, tea, cotton, major oil-seeds and sugar.

Please provide a note on the current situation in the major industries in terms of output, stocks of finished goods, changes in capacity and the rate of capacity utilisation.

Please provide data on the output of public sector enterprises... for (five years).

Please describe the principal production control regulations (regulations on output or input mix such as those on the output mix between electrical grade and other aluminium in the aluminium industry or the oil input mix in the vanaspathi industry) governing major industries and the changes in these regulations during . . . years . . . and their rationale.

Please provide data on import, output, consumption and end-year stocks (both for fiscal and calendar year) for crude oil and the different petroleum products (including kerosene, fuel oil, furnace oil, gasoline, diesel oil and naphtha) for . . . (five year period) . . . Please provide projections for 1980 and 1981.

Please summarise the major developments in oil exploration, both off-shore and on-shore since 1977. Please provide data on production from Bombay High oilfields as well as on-shore oilfields in 1977, 1978 and 1979 (estimates) and projections for 1980 and 1981 . . . provide a summary of the measures that are currently in effect to conserve petroleum and to encourage the substitution of other energy sources such as coal."

This information is not given even to our Zonal Council and the comment of the Government is that it is classified information and this may not be discussed. This is not supplied to our own people and yet this strategic information we have to supply the World Bank and IMF or such other institutions.

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Not only this we have to supply them information about the sixth Plan, the major revisions in the Plan and the rationale behind them. Are the IMF and the World Bank the International Finance Minister for us, or more super body more than even this Parliament? I would say that these are very humiliating questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you were the Finance Minister, you would also have received some questionnaire like this.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then you are safe.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This has come for the first time. A friend of mine has written on article in the recent issues of . . .

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-jara): Do not disclose the source.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have not taken advantage of my position. This has been published in an article and I have simply quoted it.

Not only this, when our officers went to the All India Consortium meeting in Paris, the IMF and the World Bank said that we have to bring about structural changes in the economy. Mr. Finance Minister what do they mean by this? What type of structural adjustments in our economy does the World Bank or the IMF want? Do they want the same thing which they did with regard to Tanzania, with regard to Kenya? What happened there?

AN HON. MEMBER: Jamaica.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Yes, Jamaica. Sir, I have no time to read all that. But there is a paper the name of which is *Al-Zahf Al-Akhdar*. You can read it in Urdu. It is published from London. On the second page of this paper there is an arti-

cle the heading of which is "IMF: THE VEHICLE OF CAPITALIST CONTROL OF THE THIRD WORLD". And there are so many comments on this article. I would give it to the Finance Minister. He will please go through this article and then he will come to know what is the position of IMF. Not only this. There is one instance. Kenya wanted an aid or a loan of \$ 70 million. Only \$ 35 million were given. But then they said that 'we are prepared to give you provided you phase out your import protections, provided you raise your interest rates'. And it spent a lot on huge buildings. This is how they are interfering in the total planning of each and every country. So, I say, Sir, that it has happened in India also. Some time in 1966 they dictated to us saying that 'you devalue your rupee'. It is a historical case in 1966 and India had to devalue the rupee. Now they are giving certain tariff concessions. Why are we given tariff concessions? Other countries are pressing us and we have to agree to those tariff concessions under the customs law. All right, we will agree to these tariff concessions. I cannot go much more in detail. But this is a hard fact that India is being pressurised to agree to certain tariff concessions in the customs duty on account of international commitments. Now, Sir, the time has come when we must look into it, and the Finance Minister must be aware of the classical case. Tanzania wanted a loan of \$ 200 million. Then what happened? They did not get it. The Finance Minister was sacked by President Nyerere of such a poor country like Tanzania. Why? Because he succumbed to the pressure of IMF and World Bank and they wanted them to devalue the Tanzanian currency by 20 per cent, lift price control and cut spending on public sector. These were the terms which were being dictated to Tanzania and President Nyerere sacked the Finance Minister of Tanzania. This is the position. Where are we going after all? So, I want this

country to come out of the shackles and the bonds of International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

There is one more racket. The Member_s should know what is happening to this country. There are people serving in these International bodies. They go on deputation, they get 10 times more of their present salaries and this is a fact. They go on deputation to UNDP. They go on deputation to the World Bank, to the IMF and other international organisations. And what is the salary that they are getting here Rs. 2,500. What is the salary that they are getting there? Rs. 20,000. And they serve there for 3 years. They come back. After five years they get pension which is non-taxable. They get the non-taxable pension only after serving for 5 years in the World Bank Organisations. Now, what happened? An Officer from the Government of India goes to serve there for 3 years, he comes back. Now he is again trying to go back for 2 years more. Otherwise he will not get the pension. And when he served there for 2 years, then naturally that official is only interested and is amenable to pressures from these World Bank authorities to adjust our plans and plans_s according to their requirements. I would ask the Finance Minister: Is it not a fact that there are 4000 people, officials of the Government of India, who are serving on deputation in various international organisations getting huge sums? Please make a rule that whoever is getting Rs 2,500 here will get a salary equivalent to what he will get if he had been posted to the Indian Embassy. His whole salary should be deposited in the Indian Embassy and he should get a salary which he should have got if he had been posted in the Indian Embassy.

You apply those rules. You are the Finance Minister. That is why I am making an appeal to you.

I know of persons occupying high posts in our hierarchy who are getting pensions tax-free. Why not tax their pensions? They are getting Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 5,000 a month, besides huge salaries, and they are trying to see that their sons, daughters and sons-in-law also get employed in those institutions. So, this class of bureaucracy, who get an income abroad and a non-taxable pension, is very much amenable to the pressures of international financial institutions. So, please free this country from the bondage of such institutions.

You will say: what shall we do? I suggest three measures. If the Government of India adopts them, I am prepared to withdraw all my amendments and co-operate with the Government. See what Sheikh Abdullah did. He said: no more food subsidy. You should have such political will.

The Finance Minister has accepted that by reducing the highest income-tax rate from 70 to 66 per cent he will be losing 8 per cent, and he has said that he will make good by better administration of tax laws. I say that under customs and excise the total evasion is not less than 20 per cent. Our revenues are Rs. 12,000 crores. If you are able to check evasion of 10 per cent, you will get Rs. 1,200 crores. If you get an extra 10 per cent from the public sector undertakings, you will get Rs. 1,500 crores. If you cut down your expenditure by 10 per cent, you save another Rs. 1,300 crores. That makes a total of Rs. 4,000 crores.

When I was Minister in charge of customs, I appointed a committee to identify areas of corruption in the department. They took six months, and they identified such areas. I said that no smuggling could take place without the collusion of the officers, either of Air India or Customs or the police or the CBI. But during the last 30 years they were never hauled up. I hauled up 39 officers belonging to customs, police, CBI and the postal services.

(Shri Satish Agarwal)

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

So, if we take the measures that I have suggested, we can realise Rs. 4,000 crores and do away with our dependence on foreign countries, and then we can pay back our debts as early as possible.

I want to make certain small points also. This House grants Government the power to levy taxes and approves the rates of taxation. After that, why should Government have the power to grant any exemption? I would suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that whatever rate of taxation is approved by Parliament should be adhered to, and if any exemption or concession is to be granted, it should be examined by a Committee of Parliament to see whether there is a case for it. The Government should not have that power, once the Parliament has approved it. Further more, in this particular case, the Finance Minister should agree to the formation of a Committee. I know that he will put forward certain administrative difficulties. But the misuse will be checked, your problems will be solved, the pressures will be cut off and so it will be in the interest of the Finance Minister himself and the Government and also to have an effective control of Parliament, if it is made that no exemption can be granted by the bureaucracy. Once the rate is approved by Parliament, there should not be any difference between the rate approved by Parliament and the effective rate. That discretion should not be there. As in the case of direct taxes side, that should be the case on the indirect taxes side also, because as far as the direct taxes are concerned, the Government has no authority to grant exemption, whatsoever.

15 hrs.

I agree with the Finance Minister that we should have a separate budget for Government trading. We have

invested about Rs. 15,000 crores in public sector and we have got so many trading activities of the Union. The House should know as to how much we are getting on Government trading and for that, we should have a separate Budget on Government trading. If we do that, it will be much better in the interest of our economy.

One more thing, we have the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act and under that Act, 75 days have been provided, within which this House has to approve all the financial proposals. There was a Private Member's Bill introduced in the last Lok Sabha to increase this limit from 75 to 90 days. That Bill had lapsed with the dissolution of Lok Sabha. From the day the Finance Bill is introduced, the Government can collect the new taxes provisionally till the Finance Bill is passed and that period is 75 days. You amend this Act and increase this limit from 75 to 90 days. That will give us more time to discuss the various budget proposals in a greater detail.

I will not take more time of the House. My last point is with regard to simplification process. As rightly pointed out by my hon. friend, our tax laws have become so complicated that even with my thirty years of standing at the Bar, I cannot file my income-tax return on my own and I have to take the help of my friend for that. The Minister has promised on the floor of this House that he is going to simplify the tax laws, direct as well as indirect. I would like the Finance Minister to assure the House that he will be presenting a simplified tax law, on the direct taxes side as well as on the indirect taxes side by the end of this year. The Minister should make these laws simplified; administer them well, check all loopholes, check tax evasion, increase the profitability of the public sector undertakings, cut the public spending by 10 per cent, realise the arrears, he should take the nation and the House into confidence and there should be

an effective control of Parliament and I am sure that by all this, we will be able to come out of the shackles of the international racketeers who are keeping this country in bondage.

श्री मोहान लाल सुखाड़िया (उदयपुर): सभापति महोदय, अभी श्री सतीश अग्रवाल को जब मैं सुन रहा था, मैं यह सोच रहा था कि कहीं बड़े बैंक ने कोई नया स्वेचनयर शुरू किया है, या वही स्वेचनयर है, जो कि उस समय था, जबकि वह वित्त मंत्री थे। इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने पार्लियामेंटरी बमेटी के बारे में और कई दूसरे मुद्दावदिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके भाषण में 90 परसेंट हिस्सा ऐसा था, जो वह स्वयं ठीक तौर से पूरा कर सकते थे, जबकि वह स्वयं फिनांस मिनिस्टर थे। लेकिन मैं उस विवाद में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : मैं इसका इन-चार्ज नहीं था।

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : गवर्नमेंट में तो थे।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : चौधरी चरण सिंह ने लास्ट बीयर कहा था कि फारन एंड बिल्कुल बंद कर दी जाय। लेकिन इस पर फिनांस सेक्रेटरी ने कहा कि यह संभव नहीं है यदि उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया, तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप भी कुछ न करें।

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : वित्त मंत्री श्री की बजट प्रस्तुत करने के समय जिन परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ा, मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद ही किसी वित्त मंत्री को इतने मुश्किल हालात में बजट प्रस्तुत करना पड़ा हो। एक तरफ गलपिंग इनफ्लेक्शन, शार्टेज आफ गूड्स और दूसरी

तरफ हर तरह की मुश्किलें सामने थी। तब भी उन्होंने नये डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज न लगा कर कुछ रियायतें देने का प्रयत्न किया और इस बात की क्रांशिश की कि किसी तरह से इस बजट को ऐसा बनाया जाय कि जिस में घोष भी संभव हो और कम से कम महंगाई हो।

मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जो हालात पिछले तीन सालों के अंदर पैदा हुए, अगर कांग्रेस की हकूमत के जमाने में जो फूड ग्रेन्स का बफर स्टॉक था वह न होता तो मैं कह नहीं सकता कि देश के अन्दर किस प्रकार के हालात पैदा हो जाते या क्या स्थिति पैदा होती। शायद उस चीज ने देश का कुछ हद तक एक तरह से बचाया कि क्रेआस की तरफ जाने से बचाया। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसके सिलसिले में मैं एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि डायरेक्ट टैक्स के लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि करीब सेचुरेशन प्वाइंट के ऊपर न सिर्फ अभी बल्कि आने वाले कुछ वर्षों के लिए भी हम पहुँच चुके हैं। जरूरत इस बात की भी है कि रिसोर्सिज किस तरह से हम टैप कर सकें और कोन से खर्चों को हम कम करें। अभी जैसे जिक्र किया गया और सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा पब्लिक सेक्टर के अंदर इन्वेस्ट किया गया है उसमें जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, अगर मैं गलत हूँ तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर मुझे ठीक कर सकते हैं, डेप्रिशीएशन फंड पूरा प्रोवाइड करना कई जगह माफिकल हो रहा है। जिसको सरप्लस या प्राफिट करना चाहिये 15 हजार करोड़ के इन्वेस्टमेंट के ऊपर वह आज उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। हम इस को सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न का मजबूत फाउंडेशन मान कर चलते हैं लेकिन जहाँ भी सोशलिज्म है वहाँ मैं समझता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर रिसोर्सिज के अंदर भी पूरी तरह से

[श्री मोहन लाल सुबाडिया]

से मदद करते हैं और उन रिस्कोर्स के जरिये फंडर, इन्वेस्टमेंट की गूजाइस पैदा होती है। यहां आम सी पर अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर के अंदर उस को और बढ़ाना हो तो लोन ले कर या जनरल रेवन्यू से हमें आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करनी पड़ती है। तो मैं समझता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का सिर्फ एक एक सेक्टरवाइज इन्वेस्टमेंट करने का ही सबब आवश्यकता नहीं है बल्कि मेरे मित्र वेंकटरमन जी का याद होगा कि एक वर्ष था, मुझे वह वर्ष तो याद नहीं लेकिन इस बात पर उस समय सोचा गया था कि जो पब्लिक सेक्टर की इंडस्ट्रियल अंडरटेकिंग्स है उन के लिये एक सेक्शन हो प्रोफेशनल्स का जिस में उस वक्त कहा गया था कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के लिये स्पेशल तौर से सेलेक्शन कर के आफिसर्स लिये जायेंगे जिस में आई ए एस वाले भी एलिजिबल होंगे अपीयर होने के लिये और जो आउट साइडर प्रोफेशनल्स है वह भी एलिजिबल होंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के डोमेन को कुछ सिर्फ आई ए एस या ऐसे ही कुछ व्यक्तियों का ही डोमेन रखने के बजाय इस में प्रोफेशनल्स विद अचीवमेंट रखे जाने चाहिये जो कि निश्चित समय के अंदर अचीवमेंट कर के दिखाये। आज अगर अचीवमेंट कर के नहीं दिखाते है तो सेक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस होने से अगर लास होगा तो ज्यादा ज्यादा ट्रांसफर होने वाला है, इस के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी प्राइवट बिजनेसमैन होगा तो वह इस तरह के लासज को बर्दाश्त करता जाय और यह चीज चलती जाय यह संभव नहीं हो सकता। अगर मैं यह कहूं तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी कि धीरे धीरे यह पब्लिक सेक्टर एक तरह से ब्यूरोक्रैटिक सेक्टर जैसा बनता चला गया जिस के अंदर आफिसर्स ही सारी चीज को देखते

चलते हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर वाली भावना उस के अंदर कम से कम हो गई। आज हम देखते हैं कि कई जगह जो जनरल मनेजर्स के बंगले है वे प्राइम मिनिस्टर के मकान से भी बेहतर है, कई जगह गेस्ट हाउस से भी ऐसे मिलेंगे जो कहीं ज्यादा बड़ कर रहे ये सब पब्लिक सेक्टर हाउस के साथ जुड़ो हुई चीजे है। कहीं भी अगर कोई पब्लिक सेक्टर ले तो कोई काम शुरू होने से पहले इमारतें बननी शुरू हो जायेगी, गेस्ट हाउस से जवनने शुरू हो जायेंगे, बंगले बनने शुरू हो जायेंगे, रिटर्न कब होगा, कौन नहीं, और कितना होगा, इन चीजों पर कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मैं समझता हूं कि इस की रूढ़ि आवश्यकता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिये जितना मानिटोरिंग संभव हो, ज्यादा से ज्यादा किया जाय और इन चीजों को रोका जाय।

मैं एक निवेदन और करूंगा यद्यपि ह कई लोगों को पसन्द नहीं आयेंगा हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात को जानते हैं कि जब हमारा देश पर चाइना का एग्रेशन हुआ था तो उस मौके पर नेशनल डवलपमेंट कौंसिल में, इनफ्लेशन और दूसरी चीजों को ध्यान में रखत हुए पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि हम प्लान को दो हिस्सों में डिवाइड करें। एक ओर सेक्टर हो जो प्रोडक्शन के लिये हो एजुकेशन के ऊपर भी खर्च किया जाय क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा था कि इससे भावी पीढ़ी का सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन नान-प्राडक्टिव एक्सपेंडीचर और नान-प्लान्ड एक्सपेंडीचर में, मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि कुछ सोशल क्षेत्रों को भी सेक्टेड पार्टी में रखना पड़ा इफ्लेशन को रोकन के लिये और डफिसिट फाइनैसिंग को कम से कम लविल पर रखके के लिये तो यह कदम उठाना जरूरी होगा। आज जो हालात है, जिस तरह से इफ्लेशन बढ़ रहा है उसकी वजह से जो आप

इन्वेस्ट करते हैं उसका रिटर्न कम हो रहा है। आप प्लान में 20 परसेंट ज्यादा प्रोवाइड करते हैं लेकिन अगर 20 परसेंट कास्ट ज्यादा बढ़ गई है तो आपका इनपुट वहां रहेगा। गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स को डीयर्नेस एलाउन्स मिल जाता है लेकिन करोड़ों आदमी हैं जिनको कुछ नहीं मिलता है, उनको मंहगाई की वजह से कितना सफर करना पड़ता है उसको भी हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिये।

अभी कुछ समय पहले यहां पर खारीफ की फसल की नया कीमत रखी जाय इस पर बहस हो रही थी तो डीजल और फर्टिलाइजर की बढ़ी हुई कीमत की पूर्ति करने की बात सोची जा रही थी लेकिन किसान को और जो खरीदना पड़ता है वह कितना मंहगा है उसकी वजह से उसका स्टेण्डर्ड आफ लिविंग गिरगा या बढ़ेगा यह कही भी कांसिड्रेशन में नहीं आता है क्योंकि उससे दूसरे फेक्टर्स सामने आ जायेंगे तो इन चीजों को भी देखने की आवश्यकता है। प्लान के खर्च के बारे में गहराई के साथ विचार किया जाना चाहिये। जो सिक्स्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान तैयार किया जा रहा है उसमें किस चीज को प्रायर्टी देनी है किस चीज को प्रोयर्टी नहीं देनी है इस पर गहराई के साथ विचार होना चाहिये।

हर प्लान डाक्यूमेंट में इस बात को कहा जाता है और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने भी अपनी स्पीच में तथा दूसरे अवसरों पर भी कहा है कि देश में जो रीजनल इम्बलेन्स है उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कई स्थानों पर आन्दोलन खड़े होते हैं और बहुत से आन्दोलनों के पीछे एकोनामिक कारण होते हैं। वह चाहे आसाम हो या कोई दूसरी जगह आन्दोलन की शुरुआत इसी कारण होती है हालांकि बाद में उसका रूप बदल जाता है। देश में जो

रीजनल इम्बलेन्स है उसको किस प्रकार से दूर किया जायेगा—इसके जवाब में आम तौर पर कह दिया जायेगा कि गाडगिल फार्मूला है और फाइनेन्स कमीशन है जोकि इसको लुक-आफ्टर करता है। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी जानते हैं उन्होंने और हमने कई कांफेन्सेज एक साथ अटेंड की है जहां पर मैंने बार-बार कहा है कि सिर्फ स्टेट प्लान और फाइनेन्स कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशन से रीजनल इम्बलेन्स कभी दूर नहीं होंगे। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि जो इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी है और जो आपके इन्वेस्टमेंट हैं वह चाहे एल० आई० सी० के जरिए से हों बैंक्स के जरिए हों या दूसरे फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं उनके जरिए से हों—आप सारी टोटल पिक्चर को उठाकर देखें। आपको पता चलेगा कि जितना भी इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया है वह जितना तीन चार स्टेट्स में किया गया है उतना बाकी सभी स्टेट्स में नहीं किया गया है। तीन चार स्टेट्स एक तरफ होंगे और बाकी सारी स्टेट्स दूसरी तरफ होंगी। चूंकि उन स्टेट्स में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर मौजूद था इसलिए वहां पर इन्वेस्टमेंट होता चला गया। अगर इसी को लेकर आप चलते रहेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं एक एक प्लान के बाद रीजनल इम्बलेन्स और बढ़ता चला जायेगा।

इतना ही नहीं प्लान की स्कीम्स में मेचिंग ग्रांट की कंडीशन भी रखी जाती है। जैसे कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले हैल्थ मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि किसी स्टेट में कम्युनिटी हैल्थ सर्विस तभी शुरू की जा सकती है जबकि स्टेट 50 परसेंट देने के लिए तैयार हो और 50 परसेंट गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया देगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो स्टेट्स नेशनल पर-कपिता इन्कम के नीचे हैं उनके ऊपर मेचिंग ग्रांट की कंडीशन नहीं रखी

[मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

जानी चाहिए। अगर आप उनके लिए भी यह 50 परसेंट की मेचिंग ग्रान्ट की कन्डीशन रख कर चलते हैं तो जो बेकवर्ड क्षेत्र हैं वह इस स्कीम को नहीं ले पायेंगे। उनको ज्यादातर फ़ारगो करना पड़ेगा और उसकी वजह से वहां के लोगों को ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा सफर करने की नीबत पेश होगी।

सभापति महोदय, रीजनल इम्बेलेंस की बात को सामने रखते हुए, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि जब राजस्थान कैनाल का काम राजस्थान के अन्दर लिया गया तो उस वक्त श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी हिन्दुस्तान के फिर्नैस मिनिस्टर थे और श्री बी० के० कृष्णामनन डिफेंस मिनिस्टर थे, उनसे मैंने बातचीत की और कहा कि क्या राजस्थान जैसा बेकवर्ड स्टेट इतना बड़ा वजन अपने स्टेट प्लान में उठा सकता है। तो करीब करीब यह बात तय हुई थी कि इसको नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर ट्रीट किया जाये, जिससे राजस्थान को और दिशाओं में सफर न करना पड़े लेकिन यह चीज आगे चलकर सफल नहीं हो पाई और उसकी वजह से आज उनको जबरदस्त सफर करना पड़ रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मैं केवल राजस्थान नहर का ही उदाहरण देकर चलूं और वहां पर अन्य कोई स्कोप नहीं है। राजस्थान के अन्दर खनिज पदार्थ है। आज निश्चित तौर से मैं यह कह कर चल सकता हूं कि यदि वहां पर रेलवे की सुविधा हो, कोयला पहुंचाने की सुविधा हो, बिजली उपलब्ध हो, तो लाइम स्टोन आज जितनी मात्रा में राजस्थान के अन्दर उपलब्ध है, उससे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सबसे ज्यादा सीमेंट पैदा करने वाला राजस्थान हो जायगा।

सभापति जी, आज फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में कुछ देर पहले कृषि मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि हमें बाई-अमोनियम फास्फेट

काफी मात्रा में इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है, पहले हमें रांक फास्फेट विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ता था। आज प्रचुर मात्रा में उदयपुर के पास रांक फास्फेट निकलने लगा है। लेकिन फर्टिलाइजर बनाने के लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो फर्टिलाइजर आप बनाना चाहते हैं, बम्बई हाई से जो गैस खाना चाहते हैं, गुजरात के अन्दर आप जो फर्टिलाइजर की फैक्ट्री लाना चाहते हैं, तो उदयपुर क्षेत्र में जहां पर रांक फास्फेट है, यदि वहां पर आप फैक्ट्री लगाते हैं, तो वहां के लोगों को संतोष होगा कि जहां हम देश के लिये रांक फास्फेट दे रहे हैं, वहां हमारे लिये फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट लगा हुआ है यह नहीं हो कि जो कुछ वहां पैदा होता है, वह तो प्रोसेसिंग के लिये बाहर जाय और हमारे राज्य को कुछ न मिले। लेड और जिंक वहां पैदा होता है, तो जिंक स्मल्टर्स तो वहां पर हैं, लेकिन लेड स्मेल्टिंग के लिये बाहर जायगा और साफ्ट स्टोन की पेस्टिसाइड इन्डस्ट्री बाहर होगी।

आज भी वहां पर काफी चीजें उपलब्ध हैं। सल्यूब्रिक एसिड मौजूद है और फास्फोरिक एसिड का कारखाना लगने वाला है। राजस्थान काफी बेकवर्ड है, तो क्यों नहीं मथुरा रिफाइनरी पर बेस्ड एक फर्टिलाइजर भरतपुर जिन्हे के अन्दर या उसके आसपास लगाया जाये और दूसरा बम्बई हाई गैस पर आधारित उदयपुर क्षेत्र के अन्दर जहां रांक फास्फेट इतनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, वहां पर लगाया जाये। इस तरह जो इम्बेलेंस है, उसको आप काफी ठीक कर सकते हैं।

एक प्रश्न उठाया गया था राजस्थान में पेट्रोल की जांच के लिये, सर्वे के लिये। वहां पर निश्चित तौर से पेट्रोल या गैस दो में से एक चीज मिल सकती है। मुझे याद है जब यहां पर श्री क० बी० मालवीय पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर थे,

उन्होंने मुझे कहा था कि जब सू और भारी गेस पाकिस्तान में राजस्थान के बाँबर पर एवलेबल है तो यहां भी जरूर मिलनी। लेकिन उस काम को तेजी के साथ आगे नहीं बढ़ाया गया।

किसी वक्त 20 मिलियन टन लिगनाइट जो बीकानेर के अन्दर है और दूसरी जगहों की बात जाने दीजिए, यह कह कर कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा आता है, उसको छोड़ दिया गया। लेकिन आज जब कोयले की कास्ट इतनी हेवी हो गई है, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन मुश्किल हो गया है, तो पलाना का लिगनाइट, चाहे गैसीफिकेशन के प्रोसेस के जरिये या और किसी प्रोसेस के जरिये, उसको बिजली के उत्पादन के काम में लाया जा सकता है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि वक्त आ गया है कि देश की वेज पालिसी के बारे में, नेशनल वेज पालिसी के बारे में सब लोग मिल कर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करें। आज रिजर्व बैंक के चपरासी को और उसके शाफर को जो कुछ मिलता है और उसके साथ ही दूसरी स्टेट सर्विस के कर्मचारियों को जो कुछ मिलता है उसमें इतनी डिसपेरिटी कैसे चलेंगी? रिजर्व बैंक के अन्दर काम करने वाला चपरासी कोई बहुत एस-सट्रा आर्डिनरी काम करता हो या शाफर कोई एक्सट्रा काम करता हो, यह बात नहीं है। हमारे यहां यह तरीका बन गया है कि सीमेंट मंहगा हो गया है, उस की ज्यादा आवश्यकता है तो सीमेंट के लेबर की तनख्वाह बढ़ा दो। दूसरी चीजों की कमी है तो उन में काम करने वाले लोगों की तनख्वाह बढ़ा दो। एल आई सी प्राफिट करता है तो उस का एडवान्टेज पालिसी होल्डर्स को क्यों न हो, जिस को आप लोन देते हैं, उस को क्यों न हो। इसी तरह से बैंक को प्राफिट होता है तो उस का लाभ बैंक के रुपये को इन्वेस्ट करने वाले को

क्यों न हो। एम्पलाइज को ही फायदा पहुंच रहा है और बढ़ते बढ़ते यह ऐसा साइकल बन गया है कि जो इसमें एक बार लग गया, उस को ज्यादा फायदा होता चला जाता है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर 150 रुपया मिलता है, उसको फायदा नहीं मिलता है, यहां तक कि करोड़ों का रोजगार भी नहीं मिलता है। एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि जो बिलो पावर्टी लाइन है, उन की हालत को इम्प्रूव किया जाय, बेरोजगारों को काम दिया जाय, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो काम पर लग गये हैं उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिये जा रहे हैं। इस के लिये कुछ प्रोयोरिटी तय करनी होगी जिस से उसका लाभ सब को मिल सके, जिन को पहले से मिल रहा है उनका और ज्यादा होता जाय, लेकिन जिन को खाने को भी नहीं मिल रहा है, उन को भूखा ही रहना पड़े। हम को अपनी वज पालिसी को तय करना होगा।

मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करूंगा—आप ने डीजल की प्राइस को बढ़ाया है, जिस से ट्रांसपोर्ट की कास्ट बढ़ गई है लेकिन एक चीज जो हमारे मनीफेस्टो में भी कही गई है। उस तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। मेरा तात्पर्य “आक्ट्राय” से है आज ट्रांसपोर्ट कितना मंहगा हो या है, कितनी जगहों पर इस आक्ट्राय के चक्कर में समय नष्ट होता है और बहुत दिक्कत पेश आती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आक्ट्राय से जो इन्कम होती है, उस को आप चाहे एडीशनल सेल्ज टैक्स लगा कर या एडीशनल एक्साइज के जरिये मेक-अप कीजिये और उस से म्यूनिस्पैलिटीज और कारपोरेशन की जरूरत को पूरा कीजिये लेकिन ट्रांसपोर्ट जल्द से जल्द हो, इसक द्वारा जो करप्शन और दूसरी तरह की मुश्किल सामने आती है उन से बचा जा सकता है।

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

हम ने राजस्थान में 11-12 साल पहले इस बात की कोशिश की थी कि गांवों से एल० आई० सी० को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रीमियम मिले। हम ने ऐसी कोशिश की थी पंचायतों को एल आई सी का एजेंट बना कर और जो कमीशन आप एजेंट को देते हैं, वह पंचायत को प्राप्त हो, जिस को वे अपने डवलपमेंट के कामों पर खर्च कर सकें। इस से रूरल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के काम को बहुत बढ़ावा मिल सकता है। अगर हम सारे देश के लिहाज से इस चीज को देखें और पंचायतों को एजेंट बना कर रूरल एरियाज में रिसोर्सेज को माप-अप करने का प्रयत्न करें तो इस से काफी फायदा हो सकता है।

मैंने जसा शुरू में कहा था वित्त मंत्री जी ने काफी मुश्किल हालात में इस बजट को प्रस्तुत किया है। इस में डेफिसिट है, वह आगे कितना बढ़ेगा, कितना नहीं बढ़ेगा, अभी कहना मुश्किल है, मानसून के बाद ही कुछ कह सकते हैं। अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में जो बजट पेश किये गये हैं उन सब को ओवर आल इम्पैक्ट को देखते हुए यह एक गम्भीरता से सोचने का विषय बन जाता है। कुल मिला कर जो पिक्चर हमारे सामने आ रही है, उस का क्या परिणाम होगा, मैं उस के विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, मैं समझता हूँ वित्त मंत्री जी स्वयं उस के बारे में गहराई से विचार करेंगे। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ आज देश की सबसे पहली आवश्यकता अगर कुछ है तो वह यह है कि मंहगाई को रोका जाय, उत्पादन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाय। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट किया जाय और जो नान-प्रोडक्टिव, नान-प्लाण्ड एक्सपेंडिचर है, उस को कम से कम करने की कोशिश की जाय। मुझे याद है, वित्त मंत्री जी भी जानते होंगे,

इसी देश में कांग्रेस के जमाने में एक ऐसा वक्त आया था, जब हम ने नई बिल्डिंग एक्टिविटीज को कम्प्लीटली रोक दिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो नई बिल्डिंग एक्टिविटीज हाथज में हैं और जो काफी आगे बढ़ चुकी हैं उन को तो पूरा किया जाय, लेकिन इन पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च न किया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ इन सब चीजों पर पूरी तरह से गौर किया जायगा तथा जो डेफिसिट बढ़ने के खतरे पैदा हो रहे हैं उनको रोकने पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

इतना ही कह कर मैं इस प्रस्तुत बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna): Before I come to the Budget, I want to inform my friend, an alder member of the House that in Madhya Pradesh we have abolished octroi and we are getting the benefit of it. I feel that it is not impossible for other States to follow the example of Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman, at the very outset, I must state that the budget which has been presented by the Finance Minister has been presented under very hard circumstances. He has inherited a very bad economy where the gross national product has gone down to 3 per cent; there has been a shortfall of 10 per cent in the agricultural production and one per cent shortfall in industries and nearly about 20 per cent shortfall in sugar production.

Now, some people have said that it is an anti-investment and anti-growth budget; some have said that it is neither a "give-away" budget nor is it a "take-away" budget. It is neither of it. Somebody has said like this. But, Sir, majority of the people, the experts and the commonman, have said that it is one of the best budgets, most balanced budget and a most comprehensive budget. And every section of the society has benefited by this budget. The taxi-drivers, rickshaw-pullers, the farmers and

even the industrialists have been benefited by this budget. How a non-corporate has been benefited? There are three concessions that have been given to the individuals. First is that the exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 has been raised to Rs. 12,000; secondly, the limit of Wealth Tax has been increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakh. Then a reduction has been given on surcharge on incometax.

There is another concession that has been given to the individuals. Now, in calculating the wealth tax, the agricultural land has been exempted. No value of agricultural wealth will be included in accounting or assessing the wealth tax. This is the way how a commonman has been benefited. So many concessions have been given now to the commonman. That is the reason why most of the people have said that this is a commonman's budget. Now how the industries have benefited by the budget? The provision of tax holiday which was introduced in the year 1949—I think I am right—was to expire on 31st March 1981. That has been extended or continued in a modified form. This concession of tax holiday has been made available to the new industries. If anyone, after 31st March starts a new factory or a new unit, that if it makes any profit, 25 per cent of the Income will be exempted from the tax and this concession will continue for a period of seven years. Similarly, if any approved hotels are started or are established after this period, then, a concession of twenty-five per cent on the profits made by them will be exempted from income-tax.

In the case of incorporate or individual sections, 20 per cent out of the profit will be exempted from tax. In the case of profits by any co-operative societies, the exemption period has been extended from seven years to ten years. In addition to these concessions, that have been given, an additional depreciation concession has been given; that is, the additional depreciation of 50 per cent over the

normal depreciation, will be given to those industries or units which will start functioning after this period. If they instal any machinery or put up any plant, within five years, this additional depreciation will be allowed to them. This way I submit, Mr. Chairman, the Corporate sector has also got the benefits under the proposals of this budget.

Now, I come to the question of rise in prices. This is something for which we are very much committed. As you know during the elections we had made two very important promises to the people. One was that we will reduce the prices of the commodities and the second was that we will improve the law and order situation.

Sir, the Finance Minister has proposed a number of measures and he feels—and rightly so—those measures are going to check the rise in prices. The first step that he has taken is that unlike the previous government he has not made a budget with a very heavy deficit finance and he says that he has reduced it to nearly half of the size of the previous government. According to him one of the reasons for rise in prices was the sweeping duties that were imposed on articles of common use. He says that he has tried to reduce most of those duties from the articles of common use.

The other reason that he gives is that there was deficiency in the infrastructure and there was no coordination between the three sectors—the transport, the energy and the coal. Now, he has taken upon himself the duty and has formed a committee of which he is the Chairman and he will see to it that proper coordination is maintained between these three sectors. Then he says that the scope of the public distribution agencies is going to be widened. In this regard I want to say that the system is very defective. The essential commodities are being distributed to the people through fair price shops and this is being governed by some rule made

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in the year 1958 under Essential Commodities Act. That rule provides the category of persons to whom the fair price shops can be allotted and they are in this order: first cooperative societies; second scheduled castes; third ex-servicemen and the fourth category is educated unemployed.

According to my information within the last three years this category of educated unemployed has been very much misused. A number of persons have been appointed to run these fair price shops in the name that they educated unemployed but the fact is that somebody who has money has utilised the name of educated unemployed and himself is running the shop. In my own district, Satna there is a family who is running 29 fair price shops. A complaint was made to the officers and even to Mr. Sethi when he visited Satna about this case but so far nothing has happened. And I tell you, Mr. Chairman, that nearly 75 per cent of the commodities which are supplied to these fair price shops are going to the black-market. My town is a commercial town and I know that nearly 75 per cent of sugar, rice and wheat which are allotted to the fair price shops are being sold in black market in Satna town. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that in co-operation with the Agriculture Ministry, he should try to amend these rules. They are very old rules. There is a clause in it that if the Collector wants to cancel the licence of the shop, he cannot do so and he has to give a notice to him to this effect. Then he has to give an opportunity to be heard and after hearing him he can cancel the licence of the shop. It is as if by giving a licence for a fair-price shop that allottee is given vested right. In spite of that, it is actually vested in some Tehsildar or in some Deputy Collector because the Collector has delegated this power. So, I would suggest that since many other commodities are going to be distributed

through this public distribution agency, drastic changes should be made in the rules and the public and the representatives of the people should be actively associated with it.

I have a proposal with me on that. In every district headquarter and Tehsil headquarter, a Committee consisting of the Member of Parliament, M.L.A., Collector or the Deputy-Collector and the Food Officer of the district should be formed and that Committee should have the power of fixing a quota and allotting a quota to the fair price shops and also should have the power to cancel the quota if there is a complaint. After this if the Committee allot a fair price shop to any person and if there is any complaint against that person from the people of the area, then the licence should be cancelled. If the people of the area make complaints and want to redress their grievances naturally they will go to the concerned M.L.A. or the M.P. and they also become responsible if anything goes wrong in the public distribution system.

Now, I want to say something about the beedi industry. The Finance Minister in his speech has said that in order to check the malpractices, he has reduced the limit of 60 lakhs beedi per year which are exempt from any kind of duties to 30 lakhs per year. Mr. Chairman, before 1979 or rather in 1979, excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco was withdrawn and in turn excise duty on hand-made branded beedis has been imposed at the rate of Rs. 3.60 per thousand. Now, this exemption of 60 lakhs per year, has been very much misused by the people and the result is that the exchequer is suffering a loss and the public is being cheated. These small manufacturers upto the limit of 60 lakhs of beedis per year do manufacture it and take it to Aligarh and in Aligarh they just label it with the brand of some renowned beedi manufacturers and then they sell it. There is nobody to check it there and

the result is that these organised beedi manufacturers cannot compete with them and the result is that they have to close down some of their branches in different villages in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is so much affected by this. In this country there are 5 million people who are engaged directly or indirectly in beedi industry and then there are about 2 million in Madhya Pradesh alone. In Madhya Pradesh Bidi industry is the most important cottage industry. Every poor farmer after he has finished his day's work in the fields makes Bidis in his home. Now what is happening? I give you one example of Goinda in Maharashtra; that can be verified from the figures. It has been calculated and found that before this change the revenue from tobacco or Bidi used to be in the order of Rs. 3 crores per year; now with the imposition of new tax, the revenue does not go more than Rs. 2 crores. I am giving only one example. On the one hand, there is a loss to the exchequer; on the other hand, the public is being cheated. During election days wherever I went, the Bidi makers had very serious complaint that they were without work for weeks together. When we approached the big manufacturers, they said "what they could we do? They said that this discrimination had killed them. A number of persons have started this industry below the limit of 60 lakhs and they have to compete with them. There is a big difference of Rs. 3.60 per 1000 Bidies. Mr. Finance Minister, you have said that in order to remove the mal-practice and mischief you have reduced the limit, but by reducing the limit, I am sure hundred per cent that this cannot be removed. The only way is to do away with this mischief discrimination. And if you so like, you can introduce the system as you have in the case of match boxes where everybody has to put some kind of excise chits; you can introduce that on this, whether branded or unbranded. It is very important. We are in trouble in Madhya

Pradesh and most of the labourers are suffering because of this policy introduced in 1979.

I admire and congratulate the Finance Minister for two things that he has done. One is the establishment of Export and Import Bank. The need for it was being felt for a long time. Nearly in every country this kind of bank exists. After the establishment of this bank, I am sure, the export and import business of our country will improve and increase also. I have come across a number of people engaged in export and import business and they are very happy. I do not know why this provision was not made earlier. This is very good and the Finance Minister will be remembered for all times, for making this proposal for establishment of this bank.

Another important thing that he has done and the need for which was felt for long long time is the establishment of Appellate Tribunal for Customs and Excise. After all, these are legal matters and important points do arise in these cases and the people had to go to courts and spend lot of money. It will be a good relief to the people; instead of going to the High Courts or the Supreme Court, they will have to go now to the Appellate Tribunals.

Hue and cry has been raised because the Finance Minister has proposed certain amendments in the Income-tax Act. The proposal is a very innocent one. What has he done? Certain High Courts held that for the purpose of calculations, the provision about the tax holiday excluding the long term borrowed money cannot be provided in the rules. It should have been done in the Act. The High Courts have declared it *ultra vires* only for this reason that the provision is in the Rule, 19A, it should have been provided in the Act. The Finance Minister has done that only. He has put that provision in the Act itself. He has done that retrospectively. Why? I would tell

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you the reasons. When this concession was given, that concession was based on capital employed and not on profit. The Finance Minister has modified it now and now the concession is on profit and not on capital employed. Capital employed was understood for a long time, from 1948 onwards as meaning that it will be capital owned, not capital borrowed. It was very well understood by the tax-payer, experts, courts and everybody. It was for the first time in 1976 that one of the High Courts held that this provision of tax holiday cannot be made in the rules; it should be made in the Act itself. Why has it been made retrospective now? Many of the cases were pending in the courts, and they ought to be decided, after all. And if it had not been made retrospective, those cases would have been decided in a manner that Government would have lost tax moneys. And this retrospective effect has been made, because it was all known to the people that it was only capital owned and not capital borrowed. Very few big industries will suffer because they had very big consultants, experts and lawyers—who had given wrong advice to them. And they are these persons who are making this hue and cry, because they are the persons who had given advice to those units that the long term borrowed money will also be included in the capital employed. If it had not been made retrospective, the public exchequer would have suffered a great loss.

I will say that nothing very wrong has been done, as some people have said. They have said that the judgement of the High Court has been there, and the Finance Minister of the Government of India has tried to undo it. It always happens. If the judgement given does not represent the will of Parliament, such things happen.

I would say one thing more that is, about the concession that he has

given, or the definition that he has changed. There is a class of people in this country, namely, the educated unemployed who have to start new businesses or new industries on more or less borrowed money. At least in those cases—and not for big industries—i.e. for the educated unemployed who invest nearly 75 per cent of their borrowings from banks and start small factories, cold storages etc., some kind of an exception should be made; and they should be exempted.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Even for the uneducated unemployed.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: You can make it so, if you like. Special facility should be given only to the educated unemployed. In those cases, this condition should not apply. This is my submission.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): We have come almost to the end of the long ritual of budgetary exercise. I hold the Finance Minister in great respect, affection and esteem. I know it is a pleasure to talk to him, or work with him. So, I am sure he will not misunderstand whatever I may have to say, or the thrust of my forays into his own budgetary exercise. Mr. Venkataraman's first exercise in Union Budget-making has been a very clever and sleek one! But, however, skillful and sleek it might be, I don't think it can stop the surging tidal waves of inflation, which I am sure would devour his budget. Now to Mr. Venkataraman goes the credit for having not only given us a clever and sleek Budget, but also created a record Budget, with the highest deficit in Indian fiscal history! If last year's budget deficit which began with Rs. 1382 crores, could go upto Rs. 2700 crores, I would only leave it to your imagination and that of the Finance Minister to say where this budgetary deficit of Rs. 1417 crores would take us.

So, my main charge against this Budget would be that that it is fueling inflation further despite taking an extraordinary recourse to credit from International Monetary Trust Fund—again another first in Union budget making—to which my friend Mr. Agarwal had just referred. I am sure, he does not leave things in the hands of OPEC God or the monsoon God; and he would want to steer the economy as the Minister incharge of the Union Exchequer.

After the massive mandate which they have obtained, one would have naturally looked forward to a long term perspective of the economy; and I should have hoped that Mr. Finance Minister, in his speeches during the Budget as well as on the Finance Bill would have explained the vision behind the mandate, would have explained the perspective behind the mandate, but I am sorry to say that to my disappointment I cannot discern any such perspective, immediate or long term or medium term from the Finance Minister's speeches. He would not misunderstand me if I say it is only populism with par excellence or with a vengeance.

Mr. Venkataraman, speaking the other day, talked of his party's commitment, I quote, commitment of his party to the masses: "It is to them that we have agreed to supply sugar at the controlled rate and at lower price." I have no quarrel. That is why he insists that 65 per cent of the sugar goes, sugar production in the country, is sold at the lowest international price of Rs. 2.85. And he had accused the Opposition of defending the cause of the rich. I do not know whether, a slum dweller in Delhi or in Bombay or in his own constituency in Madras or an agricultural worker who has to pay five paise or ten paise more for his every day cup of tea, whether he would include them in that category. Now the truth is that the Finance Minister has nothing more to offer to them except higher prices through this budgetary exercise.

Now I could have understood if he had ensured or evolved a policy of public distribution, if he had given us the details of it as to how and where this 65 per cent of the sugar is going. He says, "Fair price shop." Now you all know where it goes. Barring a few urban pockets and my own State, I do not know whether there is any effective public distribution system anywhere. The Ministers have gone on record in this House admitting this fact that truth is that like many other policies the sugar policy is also in a muddle or sugar is still in search of a policy! Now all that I would humbly submit is that our commitment to masses, we are all committed to them, should be based on an overall view of development and it should not be used for populist sloganeering as is being done by this government today.

I yield to none in my commitment to public sector, or even nationalisation as an instrument of public or government policy. But nationalisation must meet the requirements of social needs and economic goals. Otherwise it can turn counter-productive. It has been made out that the recent nationalisation of six more commercial banks was a logical extension of Government's policy. It has been stated that we want to put more resources in the hands of the government for making credit available to priority sectors. The facts are to the contrary. Rs. 2346 crores of deposits that these banks have already been committed. I could have understood if you had nationalised all the private banks. That the government did another gimmick for unexplained compulsions and reasons is very clear. I want an explanation from the Finance Minister. I have seen reports of the Prime Minister telling a delegation from Punjab that nationalisation of the Punjab and Sind Bank was wrong and it could have been avoided. I would certainly like the Finance Minister to clarify this point. This is likely to have hardly any significant influence

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on the scale of deposit mobilisation or advances of the six banks, just because they have been taken over. They hardly constitute ten per cent of the total deposits; or it may be less than 10 per cent. An impression may also remain that by such gimmicks you are bailing out some people. Myself and Mr. Lakkappa—I do not see him—we had raised questions: we have been regularly raising questions about the Vijaya Bank in this House earliest. To take only the instance of Vijaya Bank, while the deposits went up from Rs. 260 crores in 1977 to Rs. 330 crores in 1978—Rs. 70 crores more—the net profit came down from Rs. 24 lakhs to 8 lakhs and credit has increased from Rs. 147 crores to Rs. 175 crores. Deposits increased by Rs. 70 crores but credit increased only by Rs. 28 crores and profitability and profits down! If you take over this type of banks, I am sure the impression which I mentioned would remain. The banks which have been taken over had a pronounced regional bias. This will be considered, as pointed out by another Member from Bengal as also by some friends, as adding to the centralisation of control of the banking system in the hands of Central Government.

The Finance Minister knows more than anyone else that we are entering a very critical phase as far as balance of payments are concerned. Our trade deficit is growing at an alarming level. As has been pointed out in the *Economic Survey*, there is no other method than restricting our imports and learning to be self-reliant however old-fashioned it might be.

I know there are difficulties in restricting imports. I would like to say one thing about remittances of Indians from abroad because I happen to represent a constituency from where a large number of people go abroad to earn a living. Our own banking system has to be more effective to meet

the declining trend in remittances. I had also written to the Finance Minister earlier. Nearly a quarter million of our people at least from Kerala and many more from other States like Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and so on are sweating and toiling abroad. Many of them are illiterate some of them are semi literate. Some of them have some skills and they not only did a good turn for themselves but also for the country. The Finance Minister will bear me out. The Central Government, the State Government of Kerala as well as the other State Governments have miserably failed in attracting their investment which is getting into wrong hands. It is getting into properties, urban property or even rural property in Kerala, judging from the alarming way prices are going up in property transactions. But we have not been able to use it for development purposes. I am sure, when your banks pay 9 per cent for the deposits and the Lombard Bank as well as Westminster Bank and many foreign banks offer 13 and 14 per cent, you will not blame them, if they put their money abroad and refuse to bring it back to this country. I would want the Finance Minister to study the implications of this and mobilise their savings for development in respective States by floating bonds or whatever way he can deal with it. But the Finance Minister has been kind enough to deal with their personal baggages! He has raised their duty. As I mentioned earlier, they belong to a social milieu who have different values. When they come back, they want to give a sari for a cousin sister, a transistor to someone else. Naturally I ask many of them when I see them in Bombay, Cochin or Trivandrum flights, why they bring all these things. Their main point was that they have to satisfy their friends and relatives around. They are not very literate. They do not share our value perspectives or value frame-work. Now, while you have simplified I would want you to go and make a surprise check in Bombay customs. They

have to wait for 24 to 48 hours—24 to 48 hours! This has been represented several times. Shri Satish Agarwal knows about it. We have been complaining about it. There are no facilities there, not even toilets for women. This is all that you have given. Now you have increased their baggage duty. I would certainly urge the Finance Minister that while I do not expect them to deal with them the way China is dealing with the overseas Chinese—when their planes land, Sir, they are received with bouquets, special receptions are arranged because they bring in hard earned currency for China's development—he should look into this aspect.

Now I am very happy—it was a refreshing surprise for me—to hear my friend, Shri Satish Agarwal. He had referred to the role of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. When some of us spoke earlier, some of us were even accused of having Communist sympathies, if we were not Communists ourselves. I referred earlier to the balance of payment difficulties. It is slowly pushing us into, if not, the arms of the World Bank and International Monopoly finance capital, the shadow of the IMF is certainly evident in the Budget.

As I said, he has taken recourse to a budgetary prop in his Budget from IMF Trust Funds. I do not know; Mr. Agarwal referred to 'structural adjustments policy'; that is a new policy of the World Bank. I hope the Finance Minister understands it. I am sure he understands it and he would not let us down the slippery slope, but the slope is there for all to see!

What kind of structural adjustments do they want? Now they have categorised India as a 'hard pressed' Third World country and they want us to do certain X, Y, Z things. I am not referring to the questionnaire. President Kennedy—no Communist he was—referred to the IMF request to the Third World as the lectures of an old prostitute to the new girls on the virtues of virginity! This is ex-

actly what is happening. Take even the Brandt Commission. They are not spokesmen, particularly of Third World aspirations, but even they have noted the thrust of IMF policy! But I wonder whether we have learnt it. That is the point I want to make.

The point I want to make is that it calls for a new initiative from India by the Union Finance Minister, a new assignment in diplomacy or adventure in restructuring a democratically controlled international monetary order and authority. It is a very important thing for the Third World, for this country in the days to come, and he has to initiate this and see that the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank does not twist our arm. I do not want to go into it at length. There have been many inside write-ups and stories about how these institutions function. So, it is very important for us to remember that ultimately our goal can only be self-reliance. There is no escape from self-reliance and self-reliance alone can be the instrument of policy to fight this international monopoly finance capital.

Another much advertised feature of the Budget has been the national rural employment programme of Rs. 340 crores. But I wonder whether it involves anything more than a change in the nomenclature! If you take the present level of price increase probably the allotment could be 2 to 3 per cent less than what has been provided for 1979-80. It can generate, as he has admitted, only 850 to 900 million man-days, which will work out to Rs. 3.75 to Rs. 4 per man-day. I cannot conceive, as he has claimed, how it can produce productive assets in the economy.

I am one of those who support a massive rural works programme as a strategy as against cottage industries. I had a running quarrel with my friends of the previous regime in his House on this question of having cottage industries or having a massive rural works programme to generate rural employment. The difficulty with

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cottage industries is that its expansion and development is only possible at the expense of more efficient and lower unit cost competitors. Markets have no use for their products and their full price cannot be realised in the market. So, it has to be fed by subsidies because it cannot be developed on the basis of local demand. When you give subsidies, you get into a vicious circle of funneling credit again and running into all kinds of problems. There are areas where cottage industries can be started, but cottage industry or even small-scale industry has become another racket in this country. So, a massive rural works programme is the only answer, I would say, for our massive programme of rural employment, provided it produces assets.

Therefore, Sir, Mr. Venkataraman's budget and his proposals can neither generate employment nor promote a public distribution system. I do not see any plan for it and so far as the commitment to the poor is concerned, it only adds to their daily expenditure and my charge is it fuels inflation! It has offered, on the contrary, lot more of things for the rich, particularly the industry. While he charges special excise duty to yield Rs. 198 crores in a full year on articles of every day use, he is willing to give the Oliver of Indian industry, who asks for more and more, quite a bonanza!

I hope the Finance Minister knows that the income-tax collections have come down as a proportion of national income in non-agricultural sector from 2.85 per cent in 1972 to 2.67 per cent in 1978-79 and there has been a continuing declining trend in the collection as a proportion of national income. It does not happen because of concessions at Rs. 10,000 or 12,000 or 15,000 level. The whole structure of income-tax at the higher levels as well as the entire gamut of corporate taxation will have to be re-evaluated. I would have imagined the imaginative Finance Minister again to use the tool of expenditure tax but that was not to be because I know the officials

did not like this particularly, when this tax was introduced by one of his illustrious predecessors, late Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. When Mr. Kaldor proposed this expenditure tax and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari introduced this, there was a rationale behind it. If you want to reduce the consumption at a particular level and make the people, who can afford, pay for it, there is no other way than having an expenditure tax, whatever may be the difficulties.

This is true also of a massive evasion that is going on at the level of self-employed people. The Wanchoo Commission has said that 1700 people in Bombay, among them are lawyers and doctors, have declared an income of more than a lakh of rupees. Even in my town, I know that there are at least 20 to 30 such people who earn as much but they do not declare because a new intermediate class has taken over and they are the harbingers of an era of blackmoney, parallel economy, the traders, the self-employed people! It is to this class you are funneling in all kinds of advantages again and again, those who escape the net. It is a vicious circle.

Similarly, I would like to refer to the massive evasion of excise duties. The Venkatapaiah Committee on Self Removal Procedure Scheme had referred that 21 out of 123 industries covered by the central excise escape excise. When you know that 31 out of 123 industries attracting excise account for 90 per cent of the levy, then you know how massive is the scale of evasion of central excise.

Coming to the corporate sector, besides the tax holiday, he is prepared to give accelerated depreciation, better development rebate and so on. This is an area of policy where I would urge him to have a new look on the structure of development rebate. Immediately, after independence there was a strong case for this rebate because there were less technological and engineering skills—they were scarce and not developed—, no insti-

tutional arrangements existed for financing industry and there was shortage of long term and medium term capital. But I would urge upon him to look into this afresh. That is why, I am unable to find how he has shown leniency in the case of convertibility clause.

Now, the Finance Minister would allow the public sector to borrow at 12 to 14 per cent from the open market while offering the private sector soft loans from public financial institutions at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Resource mobilisation is the crucial question. This is the crux of the test, I would call it the litmus test of the Finance Minister's success or otherwise. Is he able to garner and mobilise resources and use it for national development? I know that he is capable of it but I am afraid, I do not see many signs of it, for example see the exemption he has shown on agricultural wealth. I am sure, Prof. Ranga would not agree with me. I am sure, the Finance Minister would not even touch Dr. K. N. Raj Committee recommendations on agricultural taxation, nor would Chaudhary Charan Singh and his friends accept this. But even they have been released from the imaginary clutches of wealth tax. An imaginative Finance Minister would have gone in for a scheme of crop insurance for farmers. But this is certainly not the way to go about if you want to usher in an egalitarian society.

Finally, I would like to say that I do not want to reduce all the issues of a continental, very complex economy to a single set of issues. I concede it is a very complex and difficult economy. But the question is: where do you stand in relation to these problems, in relation to your own commitments, if you want to honour them? I know socialism has to day become an ugly word, at least in the non-ideological lexicon of that party, which has to be used only occasionally for campaign speeches. But do you stand for an egalitarian society? Do you want self-sustaining, self-reliant growth, even distribution and social

equity? I want the Finance Minister to clarify these issues, because clarification is always better for himself and for the country.

श्री भीष्मा माई (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे आपने समय दिया, इसके लिये बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद। मुझे इस बजट के सेशन में बोलने का कोई मौका नहीं मिला है। बजट तो हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है और उसमें जो काफी राहत दी है उनके लिये वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। कई जगहों पर कंसेसन दिये गए हैं, इंडस्ट्री को, पालट्री को, ब्रीडिंग आफ एनीमल्स को, उनसे बेकवर्ड एग्रीकल्चर को काफी फायदा होगा। इस के अलावा उन्होंने और भी कंसेसन दिये हैं जिनसे हम लोगों को भी काफी राहत होगी।

जहां तक फाइनेंस बिल का सवाल है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर इस बात का इकरार दिया कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर, आज जिस प्रकार का खर्चा होता है, फालतू का तनख्वाहों पर, बंगलों पर जो खर्चा होता है उसको कम किया जाना चाहिये। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक बात है। इस के अलावा कुछ ऐसे सुझाव भी आए हैं कि सरकार को ऐसे काम नहीं करने चाहिये जिनसे कि फालतू का खर्चा बढ़ता हो और उससे घाटा बढ़ता जाता हो। इस घाटे को रोकने का पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

जहां तक इनकम को बढ़ाने का सवाल है उसके बारे में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो नये सुझाव दिये हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। सब से बड़ा मुद्दा इस देश में, या परदेश में या विदेशों में है गेप का। एक वे देश है जो आगे बढ़े हुए हैं। एक वे देश है जो बहुत पीछे हैं, पिछड़े हुए हैं। यह जो अन्तर है, गेप है, यही सब से बड़ा कारण असन्तोष

[श्री भीखा भाई]

का है। उस चीज को हम अपने देश में क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन के नाम से पुकारते हैं। आज राज्यों में भी एक राज्य और दूसरे राज्य के बीच काफी अन्तर है और इसी तरह से एक राज्य के अन्दर भी अलग अलग जिलों के अन्दर काफी अन्तर है और उस अन्तर को मिटाना ही असन्तोष को मिटाना है।

आज यदि मैं आप से कहूँ तो उसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी कि चाहे त्रिपुरा का झगड़ा हो, चाहे असम का झगड़ा हो, चाहे नागालैण्ड का झगड़ा हो, चाहे मिजोरम का झगड़ा हो, चाहे वह झारखंड की मांग हो, उन सभी के पीछे असमानता ही बहुत बड़ा कारण है। जो आदिवासी लोग जंगलों में रहते हैं, वे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग और अन्य पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लोग ये सभी हमारे समाज के अन्दर पिछड़ी हुई जातियाँ हैं। हमारे समाज और इन पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के अन्दर आर्थिक विषमता है; उस आर्थिक विषमता का जब तक हल नहीं होगा तब तक न तो समाज बढ़ सकता है, न देश बढ़ सकता है।

आज हमारे देश में यह स्थिति है कि जब संविधान लागू हुआ है, उस वक्त संविधान निर्माताओं ने यह कहा था कि अनुसूचित जन जाति क्षेत्र जो होगा, जिसे शेड्यूल्ड एरिया कहते हैं उस में संविधान की अनुसूची पांच को लागू होना चाहिये। संविधान की अनुसूची 6 को लागू होना चाहिये था। कुछ विशेष अनुच्छेदों को भी संविधान में स्थान दिया गया है। जो इनके वास्ते विशेष रूप से हैं। उन अनुच्छेदों का पालन भी नहीं हुआ है। कितने ही वित्त मंत्री बदल चुके हैं, कितने ही प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर बदल चुके हैं, कितने ही प्रधान मंत्री बदल गये होंगे, कितने ही मुख्य मंत्री बदल गये होंगे

लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र जिन को शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज कहा जाता है, जिन का जिक्र संविधान के अन्दर स्पष्ट तौर से किया गया है और कुछ प्रावधान किये गये हैं उनकी स्थिति वैसी की वैसी है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से उनको संरक्षण नहीं मिला है, उनका संरक्षण नहीं हुआ है। घाट शिला, संथाल परगना, छोटा नागपुर, छोटा उदयपुर, बस्तर अब ज मार्ग एरिया के अन्दर जो लोग रहते हैं वे पावर्टी लाइन के एम्ब्राडिमेंट हैं। पावर्टी लाइन जिस को आप कहते हैं वह वहाँ है ही नहीं, उसका तो वहाँ सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। 99 प्रतिशत लोग जिस तरह का कपड़ा पहले पहना करते थे, जिस तरह का अन्न खाया करते थे वही आज भी खा रहे हैं। उनकी स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। मैं समाज कल्याण मंत्री राजस्थान में था और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि राजस्थान में कथोडिया लोग जो रहते हैं, जो गुजरात से आए थे, महाराष्ट्र से आये थे, उनकी स्थिति आज भी वही है जो पहले हुआ करती थी, सब-ह्यूमन लाइफ वे लीड करते हैं। यह हालत है वहाँ गिरिजनों की, हरिजनों की और इतर जनों की, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की तथा अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिस की।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राबलेम्ज आफ शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और डिफ्रेट फ्राम दी प्राबलेम्ज आफ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स कुछ मामलों में एनाइक हो सकते हैं लेकिन बहुत मामलों में अनलाइक हैं। इस समस्या को मैं आपके सामने इसलिये प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ कि आपने उपयोजनायें लागू की हैं। उन उप योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत वर्किंग ग्रुप्स ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं फरवरी, 1978 के अन्दर तब कहा था और सजेस्ट किया था कि तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाएगा। परन्तु उसके

बाद कुछ खर्च करने का सवाल नहीं उठता राजस्थान के अन्दर जो प्लान आउटले हैं ट्राइबल के विलफेयर का, उसको भी घटा दिया गया है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब बजट बनता है तब क्या इन बातों को देखा भी जाता है या नहीं देखा जाता है ? यह किस तरह से हो जाता है ?

इंटीग्रेटेड सब प्लान आपने बनाया। उस योजना के अन्दर आपने कहा कि सारे मंत्रालय, सारे विभाग, सारे राज्य भाग लेंगे। लेकिन भाग कोई नहीं ले रहा है। कहीं इंटीग्रेशन नहीं हुआ है। उप योजनाओं का जो कंसेप्ट है, उसके पीछे जो भाव है, वह तो बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन उस का इम्प्लेमेंटेशन कहा नहीं हो रहा है।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशन की पञ्चोसवीं रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस में साढ़े चार हजार सिफारिशें हैं। मैंने गृह मंत्रालय की मागों पर भाषण करते समय भी यह निवेदन किया था कि दस प्रतिशत सिफारिशें भी अगर मान ली जायें और उनको कार्यान्वित कर दिया जाए तो इन लोगों की जो समस्याएँ हैं वे हल हो सकती हैं। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है।

मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने अभी अभी आदिवासियों के जलिचे शराब बनाने की छूट दे दी है। क्यों दे दी है, वह जरूरी थी, क्या उससे लाभ होगा, आदिवासियों को, हर्गिज नहीं ? परन्तु जो एक परेशानी थी जेल में बन्द होने की ओर पुलिस और एक्साइज के लोग रोज तंग करते थे उससे वे लोग कम से कम अब बच जायेंगे। यह एक डायरेक्टिव हैज है। इस तरह से उनको परेशान भी नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। वर्किंग ग्रुप जो स्थापित किये जाते हैं उनकी सिफारिशों पर अमल भी नहीं

होता है। जनता पार्टी के शासनकाल में एक स्थापित किया गया था उसकी सिफारिशों पर अमल नहीं हुआ। अब नई सरकार बनी है। वह क्या नया वर्किंग ग्रुप स्थापित करके उससे सिफारिशें मंगवा कर उन पर कोई निर्णय लेगी या पहले वाले वर्किंग ग्रुप की सिफारिशों पर कोई निर्णय आपने लिया है या लेंगे ? अगर वह निर्णय लेते तो हम यह समझ सकते थे कि वर्किंग ग्रुप के अन्तर्गत जो अलग अलग स्टडी ग्रुप्स हैं उनकी जो सिफारिशें हैं उनको वह मानेंगे।

मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बैकवर्ड क्लास और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के प्रतिनिधि तो बोल सकते हैं, क्योंकि वह सोसायटी, समाज के अन्दर रहते हैं। लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नहीं बोल सकते। वह तो मनुष्य की शक्ल से घबराते हैं, पहाड़ पर चढ़ जाते हैं और अपनी आवश्यक वस्तुएं और नमक वगैराह तक लेने नहीं आते हैं। शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है। यहां एम्बाडीमेंट ग्राफ प्रावर्टो है और इन इक्वैलिटी है यानी यहां गरीबी और विषमता साक्षात् रूप में खड़ी है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस क्षेत्र के लिये एक कमीशन बनाने की बात है आर्टिकल 339 के अन्तर्गत, लेकिन उस कमीशन का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है। सन 1954 में आर्टिकल 340 के अन्तर्गत बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन बना था, जिसे अब फिर बनाया गया है, लेकिन जो शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के एरिया के लिये कमीशन बनाना था, वह नहीं बनाया गया है। शिड्यूल्ड एरिया और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के राज्यों में कंट्रोल करने के लिये जो कमीशन बनाने का प्रावधान है, उसे अमल में नहीं लाया गया है। उस पर आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

मैं वहाँ भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकिंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट देखनी चाहिये। उस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि शिड्यूल्ड फिफ्थ का कहीं इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा गृह मंत्री और अन्य मंत्रियों तथा मंत्रालयों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आदिवासियों का भला करना चाहते हैं तो उसके तीन प्रकार हो सकते हैं। या तो उनको अइसोलेट कर दीजिये या एसीमिलेट कर दीजिये या इन्टीग्रेट कर दीजिये। आखिर में फ़ैसला इन्टीग्रेशन का ही करना होगा जो कि पहले फिफ्टीज में किया गया है। आज ये लोग बहुत तकलीफ में हैं।

मैंने गृह मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि अगर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के वेलफेयर के लिये कोई अलग मंत्रालय नहीं बना सकते तो क्या कोई विभाग बना सकते हैं, परन्तु उनकी तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं आया है।

संविधान की आर्टिकल 164 में लिखा है कि उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार के अन्दर इस तरह के मंत्रालय बनाये जायें, मेरा कहना है कि इसी तरह के मंत्रालय या विभाग केन्द्रीय सरकार में भी बनाये जायें।

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को रेलों से भी जोड़ा जा सकता है। आज से 30 साल पहले भी मैंने सुझाव दिया था, उसके गवाह हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री मोहन लाल सुखाडिया यहाँ हैं, जगजीवन राम जी यहाँ हैं, कि बांसवाड़ा-रतलाम को रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ा जाये, लेकिन यह आज तक नहीं हो सका है। इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से संचार मंत्रालय, इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री और दूसरे अन्य मंत्रालयों को भी आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं की तरफ ध्यान देकर उन्हें पूरा करना चाहिये।

आज क्या हो रहा है कि डैजर्ट एरिया, हिली एरिया, बैंकवर्ड एरिया बनाकर शिड्यूल्ड एरिया का नाश किया जा रहा है, आदिवासियों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आज प्रायर्टों वहाँ दी जा रही है जहाँ के लोग अच्छा प्रतिनिधित्व कर के यहाँ पर बातें करते हैं, उन्हीं को मौका दिया जाता है, उन्हीं के काम होते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों को आदिवासियों की समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप द्वारा प्रदत्त अवसर का उपयोग करते हुए, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और भारत सरकार को साधुवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की वर्तमान कंटकाकीर्ण विषम आर्थिक परिस्थिति में एक सुखद भविष्य की सूचना देने वाला, सुखद भविष्य की ओर इशारा करने वाला बजट इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है।

गत वर्ष जो परिस्थितियाँ थी और उनका नियंत्रण जिन लोगों के हाथ में था, जिस तरीके से उन्होंने अपनी अदूरदर्शितापूर्ण नीति के कारण देश को आर्थिक विषमता और आर्थिक संकट के कगार पर पहुँचाया, उस स्थिति में आपने जिस तरीके से एक सुव्यवस्थित बजट इस देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, वह एक अनुकरणीय उदाहरण है और एक नई दिशा का बोधक है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस देश में ऐसी शुरुआत की है, जिसकी बहुत दिनों से अपेक्षा थी।

विद्युत् की सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण कृषि-उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत की कमी आई। इसी प्रकार औद्योगिक उत्पादन, विद्युत् उत्पादन और मुद्रा-उपलब्धता आदि की स्थिति भी निराशाजनक रही हमारे देश के सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में 1979-80 में 4 प्रतिशत की कमी आई। यदि हम उसकी तुलना 1977 की स्थिति से करें, तो सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में और भी अधिक कमी आई।

जब 1977 में इस देश के लोगों के आदेश से हमारी पार्टी ने प्रतिपक्ष का दायित्व सम्भाला, उस समय हम आने वाली सरकार को विरासत के रूप में औद्योगिक शान्ति, श्रेष्ठ उत्पादकता का वातावरण, संतुलन आयात-निर्यात की स्थिति सर्वश्रेष्ठ मुद्रा-उपलब्धता अकूत अन्न, स्वर्ण तथा विदेशी मुद्रा का भंडार, आर्थिक अनुशासन और गतिशील अर्थ-व्यवस्था देकर गये। लेकिन जब 1980 में देश के लोगों ने हमें फिर से सत्ता सौंपी, तो श्री सतीश अग्रवाल की सरकार हमको विरासत में एक ऐसी निराशाजनक स्थिति और एक ऐसी असामान्य परिस्थिति दे कर गई, जिनका वर्णन करने में बहुत समय लगेगा।

ऐसी स्थिति में वित्त मंत्री महोदय विभिन्न तरीकों से डायरेक्ट और इन्डायरेक्ट करों में जो छूट दी है और ग्राम आदमी के उपभोग की वस्तुओं पर कर न लगा कर जो उदारहण प्रस्तुत किया है, वह वास्तव में सराहना के योग्य है और वह स्वयं सरहाना के पास है।

आज हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की जो स्थिति है, वह हमारे प्रजातंत्र के लिए घुन समान है। यदि हमने जल्दी से इस समस्या का कोई हल न निकाला, तो हमारे यहां प्रजातंत्र की व्यवस्था खतरे में पड़ जायेगी जो लोग हमसे पहले सत्ता में थे, उन्होंने

1977 में देश के लोगों से यह वादा किया था कि हम दस साल में बेरोजगारी को खत्म कर देंगे। जब हम 1977 में सत्ता से हटे, तो उस समय हमारे देश में 1,08,00,000 आदमी बेरोजगारी थे। तीन साल के बाद जब 1980 में वे लोग सत्ता से हटे, तो वे 2,01,00,000 बेरोजगारों की फौज देश में छोड़ कर गये।

मैं जानता हूं ऐसे नौजवानों को, अपने साथियों को, जो मेरे साथ पढ़े हैं, खेले हैं, जो रोजगार न मिल पाने के कारण, अपनी रोजी-रोटी की समस्या हल न होने के कारण अपने आप को, अपने भविष्य को, अंधकार की आगोश में जकड़ा हुआ पाते हैं। उनको कोई रास्ता दिखाई नहीं देता है। हमने उनके लिए कोई रास्ता निकालना है, उनके सामने जो निराशा का वातावरण है, उसे दूर करना है। आज इस देश में न जाने कितने ऐसे नौजवान होंगे, जिन्होंने बेरोजगारी से तंग आ कर आत्महत्या कर ली। आज हमारे देश में ऐसे बहुत से मां-बाप होंगे, जिन्होंने अपने बच्चों को अपने गाढ़े पसीने की कमाई से पढ़ाया है, और आज भी पढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें मालूम नहीं है कि उनका भविष्य क्या है। हमें इस स्थिति पर जल्दी से नियंत्रण करना है और लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए नई व्यवस्था करनी है

क्या कारण है कि जो देश हम से बाद में स्वतंत्र हुए, जो छोटे छोटे मुल्क हैं, उन्होंने अपने यहां बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल कर लिया? दुनिया में ऐसे छोटे छोटे मुल्क हैं, जिनके पास यदि पहाड़ हैं, तो सागर नहीं है, जिनके पास यदि ठंडा जल-वायु है, तो गर्म जल-वायु का क्षेत्र नहीं है, जिनके पास अव्यंशीनता है, तो प्राचीनता नहीं है, वे भी अपनी कुल आय का 20 से लेकर 35 प्रतिशत तक टूरिज्म के उद्योग से कमा रहे हैं। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश के अंदर थाइलैंड जैसे छोटे

मुष्क से भी कम टूरिस्ट विदेशों से आते हैं। तो हमें इस टूरिज्म के व्यवसाय और अधिक पीपल ओरिएण्टेड बनाना पड़ेगा, इस में जनसामान्य को और अधिक जोड़ने की कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी।

इसी तरह आप देखें, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग हो सकते हैं जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या को दूर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आज जो लघु उद्योगों की स्थिति है वह बहुत ही निराशाजनक है। प्रान्तों के वित्त निगमों के द्वारा या उद्योग संस्थानों के द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के लुभावने प्रलोभन लोगों को दिए जाते हैं, लोग उद्योग लगाते हैं लेकिन उद्योगों को लगाने के बाद क्या होता है? आप सारे प्रान्तों के आंकड़े मंगा कर देख लीजिए, 50 प्रतिशत उद्योग आज सिक हैं और कुछ तो बिलकुल बन्द हो चुके हैं। तो क्या कारण है कि इतनी बड़ी राशि की पूंजी डूब रही है और लोगों को रोजगार देने का एक सबल माध्यम विफल होता जा रहा है? इस का कारण यह है कि हम लोगों को उद्योग लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित जरूर करते हैं लेकिन वे बड़े बड़े उद्योगों के कम्पीटीशन में खड़े नहीं हो सकते। उन के पास ऐसे साधन नहीं कि वे एकाधिकारवादी उद्योग पतियों के साथ प्रतियोगिता कर सकें। हमें उन के लिए मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। उन का कच्चा माल खपे इस की गारंटी सरकार को देनी चाहिए। यही नहीं, आज उद्योगों को प्रमोट करने का काम जिन विभिन्न प्रकार की एजेंसिज को दे रखा है वे एजेंसीज प्रोमीटर का काम न कर के इंस्पेक्टर का काम करती हैं। मुझे एक लघु उद्योगपति बता रहे थे कि खून करने के मामले में तो केवल एक इंस्पेक्टर पीछे पड़ता है लेकिन जब उद्योग लगा दा तो कम से कम 21 इंस्पेक्टर हमारे पीछे बीड़ते हैं। तो इन इंस्पेक्टरों की व्यवस्था से आप लघु उद्योगपतियों को

बचाए। आप इंस्पेक्टरों के बजाय प्रमोटरों को नियुक्त कीजिए और विभिन्न प्रकार के लघु उद्योगों के मामले में जितने मंत्रालय काम करते हैं उन के बीच में को-आर्डिनेशन स्थापित कीजिए, एक समन्वय स्थापित कीजिए जो देखें कि ये उद्योग पनपें, फूलें और फलें।

दूसरी चीज-आज हमारे देश के अंदर सारी सुविधाएं हम उन लोगों को देते जा रहे हैं जो आर्गेनाइज्ड हैं, जो आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में काम करते हैं, जिन के अपने संगठन हैं। हम उन के वेतन भत्तों को भी बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूं इस बात को कि जिनको हमने नौकरी दी है उन को अच्छी रोज़ी रोटी मिल सकें, उन को शिक्षा के साधन मिल सकें और दूसरी सुविधाएं मिल सकें, इस को देखने का काम सरकार का है। लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग इस देश के अंदर ऐसे लोगों का भी है जो आज सड़कों पर चप्पल चटखाते फिर रहे हैं, उन का दायित्व किस के ऊपर है? उन को रोज़ी रोटी देने का दायित्व किस पर है? चाहे जो लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की रोज़ी रोटी की समस्या आज पूरी हो चुकी है उनकी कुछ सुविधाएं काट कर के उन लोगों को सुविधाएं देनी पड़े तो वह देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय ने इस वित्त विधेयक के माध्यम से ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने की तरफ कुछ कोशिश की है। हमारे देश के अंदर आज जो 5 लाख 80 हजार गांव है उन में से सिर्फ ढाई हजार गांव रोड से कनेक्टेड है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र के कुछ ऐसे गांवों को जानता हूं कि जहां के लोग जब वहां सड़क बननी और गाड़ी गई तो वे वहां फल माला ले कर आए गाड़ी को चढ़ाने के लिए। आज भी बहुत सारे क्षेत्र हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर ऐसे हैं जिन को हम रोड से कनेक्ट नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसलिए हमें आल वेदर या फेयर वेदर कुछ इस तरीके की रोड बनानी चाहिए। आप

ने खाद्यान्न के बदले भ्रम योजना के अन्तर्गत रोड का काम करने की बात कही है इस में एक अच्छाई तो है कि लोगों को रोजगार मिल जाता है लेकिन जो रोड बनती है या जो दूसरी तीसरी चीजें बनती हैं उन के मेन्टिनेंस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जिस के कारण एक दो बरसातों के बाद जो रोड बनती है वह बिल्कुल बेकार हो जाती है। करोड़ों रुपया जो दो ढाई साल में खर्च हुआ है वह बेकार जाने की स्थिति में हो जाता है। इस दिशा में भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस दिशा में भी कुछ कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

आज पेय जल की स्थिति भी हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर बड़ी विषम है। मैं बहुत सारे ऐसे गांवों को जानता हूँ और मेरे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ऐसे गांव हैं जिन में तीन तीन चार चार किलोमीटर दूर से लोगों को पानी ले कर आना पड़ता है, जहां की आधी महिलाएं आप को ऐसी मिलेंगी जिन के सिर पर आज बाल नहीं रह गए हैं पानी लाते लाते और सिर पर गगरा रख कर ढोते ढोते। उन गांवों की कम से कम देश की स्वतंत्रता के इतने वर्षों बाद पेय जल की जो मौलिक आवश्यकता है उस को तो हमें उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए।

आज हमारे गांवों में सैनिटेशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारी मां बहने उजाला होने के बाद टट्टी पेशाब के लिए कहीं बाहर नहीं जा सकते हैं। उन के लिए भी विलेज सैनिटेशन की कोई योजना लागू करनी चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों के सामने यह जो बहुत बड़ी समस्या है वह तो दूर हो सके।

पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स का कंसेप्ट जब से शुरू हुआ हमारी एकोनामी में और जब से नेहरू जी के नेतृत्व में हम ने पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के माध्यम से देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने की कोशिश की, उसी समय से एक साजिश शुरू हुई है इस व्यवस्था के खिलाफ

जिन उद्योगों को हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में लेते हैं कुछ उद्योग प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी उसी किस्म की और उसी प्रकार की जिन्यों को पैदा करने वाले लगे हुए होते हैं। मैंने देखा है पब्लिक सेक्टर के जो अधिकारी हैं—मैं मानता हूँ कि कई अधिकारी और कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो मुझसे कई गुना ज्यादा ईमानदार और देशभक्त हैं—लेकिन ऐसे भी अधिकारी हैं जो कि व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों के लिए राष्ट्रहित को बेच देते हैं। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जो कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर द्वारा प्रभावित होते हैं और यही कारण है कि हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर एक सुनियोजित साजिश के अन्तर्गत फेल होता जा रहा है। इसलिए सरकार को इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जिसनी भी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं उनमें अगर कोई फेल होती है तो उसके लिए जिम्मेदारी फिक्स की जाए, उसका दायित्व अधिकारियों पर डाला जाए जो कि उसके मैनेजमेंट को देखते हैं। यदि वहां पर घाटा होता है तो उनका प्रमोशन रोकना चाहिए और दण्ड भी मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ है।

प्रान्तों में भी विभिन्न प्रकार के निगम बने हुए हैं। प्रान्तों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से ऋण लेने के लिए तथा एल आइ सी व अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं से ऋण लेने के लिए निगम बनाए हैं जो कि आज सफेद हाथी साबित हो रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जल निगम, विद्युत निगम आदि बने हुए हैं। उनके जो अधिकारी हैं वे अगर ईमानदारी के साथ सारा रुपया खर्च करें तो उत्तर प्रदेश की सारी सड़क सम्बन्धी, बिजली सम्बन्धी, पेय जल सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयां दूर हो सकती हैं लेकिन ऐसा न होकर करोड़ों रुपया उन अधिकारियों द्वारा बेस्ट किया जा रहा है। एक अधिकारी तीन साल तक एक योजना में काम करता है अगर वह योजना फेल हो जाती है तो उसे

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता है लेकिन उस भोजना में जो घाटा हो गया उसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है।

मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री जी का ध्यान बढ़ती हुई कीमतों की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब हमने सत्ता सम्भाली थी तब देशवासियों के मन में हमने यह आशा और विश्वास पैदा किया था कि हम कीमतों को नियंत्रित करेंगे और मुद्रास्फीति को रोकेंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि 1979 में जब लोकदल की सरकार थी उस समय जिस तरीके से कीमत बढ़ रही थी और जिस अनुपात में मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ रही थी उसपर हमने थोड़ा बहुत नियन्त्रण किया है। मैं इस बात को भी मानता हूँ कि इस स्थान पर आप हों या कोई और हो, वह इतनी जल्दी मूल्यों और मुद्रास्फीति के दानव को नियन्त्रण में नहीं ला सकता है लेकिन हम को इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। आर्थिक अनुशासन का जो वातावरण जनता पार्टी की सरकार को सौंपा गया था उसी को पुनः स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। पहले तो हमें समझा कर कहना चाहिए कि हड़ताल करना अपराध है और अगर उससे काम नहीं चलता है, देश का उत्पादन कम होता है तो उसपर नियन्त्रण लगाना चाहिए। हड़ताल और गो-स्लो की पालिसी पर कम से कम तीन साल के लिए सरकार को बैन लगाना चाहिए जब तक कि हम इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को 1977 के स्तर तक नहीं लाते।

आज प्राइज राइज को रोकने के लिए बहुत सारे सुझाव हो सकते हैं जिनको कारगर तरीके से लागू करना चाहिए। हमें अपने पब्लिक एक्सपेंडीचर में, जो हम अपनी शासन व्यवस्था पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, सरकारी मशीनरी पर हम जो खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसको घटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

हमारी मशीनरी जिस तरीके से आज कपड़ा फूंक रही है, जिन शानों शौकत से वह रह रही है क्या उसको भुगतने के साथ-साथ आज हमारा देश है या नहीं—इस बात पर विचार होना चाहिए। हमारे देश के लोग गरीब हैं इस बात पर हमारी मशीनरी को भी विचार करना चाहिए। वह विचार नहीं करती है तो आपने संकल्प किया है बित्त विधेयक में कि जो खर्चा इस मशीनरी पर हो रहा है उसको नियन्त्रण में लाने की कोशिश की जायेगी—यह खुशी की बात है।

हमारे देश में जो आर्थिक अपराध करने वाले लोग हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए जो कई कानून हैं उनको कड़ाई से लागू करना चाहिए। उनको इमानदारी के साथ लागू करने के निर्देश दिए जाने चाहिए। आज आपके आदेश, आपके वह कानून इमानदारी के साथ मशीनरी के द्वारा लागू नहीं किए जाते। इसको कहने में मुझे कोई परहेज नहीं है। जो एन्टी इन्फ्लेशन पैकेज स्टप्स 1974 में उठाए गए थे उनको फिर से लागू किया जाना चाहिए। आज 1974 के मुकाबले विषम स्थिति है। आज फिर वही स्थिति हमारा प्रतिपक्ष जोकि रचनात्मक प्रतिपक्ष नहीं खड़ी करना चाहता है। आपको और हमारी सरकार को इस परिस्थिति को समझना चाहिए और उनका मौका नहीं देना चाहिए कि वे कोई ऐसे काम कर सकें जिनसे आने वाले दिनों में जनता की कठिनाइयों के साथ सरकार की कठिनाइयाँ भी बढ़ें।

मान्यवर, अभी हमारे कुछ साथी पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की बात कह रहे थे। हमारे देश के अन्दर दो प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएँ चल रही हैं, एक व्यवस्था सरकार की है और दूसरी व्यवस्था जो काले-धन वाले लोग हैं जो चोर-बाजारी वाले लोग हैं, जो ऐसे व्यापारी हैं, जो जनता की कठिनाइयों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं उनकी व्यवस्था चल रही है इन व्यापारियों

के ऊपर आप साधारण कानून के द्वारा साधारण तरीके से नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकते हैं आपको सख्त होना पड़ेगा। आपको कोई ऐसा नया तरीका इजाजत करना पड़ेगा ताकि हम इनके हाथों के खिलोने बन कर न रहे जायें और इनको जनता के साथसे खिलवाड़ करने का मौका न मिले इसका एक ही तरीका हो सकता है कि हम जगह जगह पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को ज्यादा विकसित करें। हम सरकार की तरफ से आवश्यक चीजों को मुहैया कराने वाली दुकानों को खोलें चाहे को-ऑपरेटिव के माध्यम से खोलें या चाहे ग्रामसभाओं के माध्यम से खोलें, लेकिन हमें इसके लिए एक तरीका निकालना पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर इस वक्त और भी ज्यादा विषम स्थिति है। आप जो चीनी 2 ₹० 85 पैसे प्रति किलो दे रहे हैं, यह साधुवाद की बात है कि इतनी कम चीनी की उपलब्धता होते हुए भी आप सस्ते गल्लों की दुकानों से लोगों को चीनी देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और इसका आपने संकल्प किया है। लेकिन दुख का विषय यह है पिछले ढाई-तीन साल के अन्दर, अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर मैं इस बात को कह सकता हूँ कि 50 प्रतिशत सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों ऐसे लोगों को दी गई जो किसी पार्टी के विशेष सदस्य थे या पार्टी विशेष के साथ संबंध रखने वाले थे या जाति विशेष के साथ संबंध रखने वाले लोग थे और यही लोग पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को फेल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जो चीनी उनको मिलती है, उसको वह हलवाई को बेच देते हैं और यदि आप कुछ कहते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि मैं जनता पार्टी का हूँ या लोकदल का हूँ, इसलिए मेरे ऊपर यह आरोप लगाया जा रहा है। आपकी मशीनरी भी उनको रोकने के लिए कुछ नहीं करती है जो चीनी आप 285 ₹० बोरा उनको देते हैं, व उसको हलवाई को 1000 ₹० में बेच देते हैं।

मान्यवर, इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आज यह वक्त को पुकार है और समय की आवश्यकता है कि हमें चाहे कितने ही सख्त कदम क्यों न उठाने पड़ें, चाहे जितनी कड़ाई के साथ कानूनों को लागू करना पड़े, हम इस देश के अन्दर एक आर्थिक-अनुशासन स्थापित करें हम इस देश के अन्दर एक सुव्यवस्थित व्यवस्था स्थापित करें, जिससे जनता की कठिनाइयाँ दूर हो सकें। हमें लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर चीजों को मुहैया कराने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से निश्चित और ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ आपके द्वारा प्रस्तुत वित्त विधेयक की सराहना करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जो आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए इतना समय दिया।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): Sir, many Members, in the Budget discussion, have pointed out that the tall claims of the Finance Minister about the present Budget contributing to the process of bringing stability, growth and social justice are hollow. I agree with them. I will not try to repeat the many points which have been covered; I will only indicate the ones with which I agree and go into certain specific points.

Everybody has talked about the railway fare, fertiliser price, petrol price, etc., and has also commented on the very high inflationary potential of the Budget. I agree with those who have pointed this out.

Though our Finance Minister has said that the opening deficit is much less than in the previous year, I am afraid, at the final count, his deficit may cross those in the earlier years at olympic speed in this Olympic Year. I think, everybody should feel concerned about it.

About the growth orientation, etc., quite a number of Members have pointed out that the present Plan, if it is taken in real terms, that is, if the apprehended price increase is considered, then really its size will not be very big as compared to the earlier one. Moreover, it should also be pointed out that 90 per cent of the plan investment is for continuing schemes and only 10 per cent is for new projects. In that case, what development growth this Budget can bring about, I am not sure of.

Now, I come to my main point. As far as the other claim, that is, social justice is concerned, the less said the better. Actually, he has given us plenty of amusement by his recent famous speech where he talked about a carrot-and-stick policy. He said with regard to industrialists that he has offered carrot to them, 'now they are not behaving and if they do not behave I will have to use sticks.' In my opinion, when he presented the finance proposals, in that itself there were carrots galore. Look at his tax holiday, that is, for 7 years at that time on 25 per cent of the profits of new industrial undertakings and companies and an additional 50 per cent depreciation allowance for new industries, then relaxation with regard to equity shares, etc. But even after presenting that and despite all the criticism that has been going on here, our Minister has come out with some new amendments. After that famous carrot-and-stick speech, there are some more carrots offered to the capitalists. Look at them now. Longer tax holidays, new concessions on interest tax, partial relaxation of the retrospective operation of the provisions of income-tax etc.

But when our economy was in the doldrums and is still in doldrums, did these capitalists, particularly the monopolists ever really serve the nation? Did they make good use of the opportunity? They always saw to it that their profits went on soaring, whatever happened to the economy. All the advantages the govern-

ment have given in the industrial field, everybody knows, are taken advantage of by the big monopolists. It is public knowledge. It has been happening all this time. So, in that case, what does he think? One carrot after another! In the new industrial policy more opportunities and more concessions are given to the private sector and I understand through his new proposals he is going to give them more and more opportunities. So, where are the sticks? What I find is that this government has given to the monopolists the entire carrot yield of the country and I say, Sir, the stick, nay the clubs are showered on our heads—on the heads of ordinary people through this highly inflationary trend which is going to increase, in my opinion.

I do not agree with his proposal of doing away with agricultural wealth tax. I know this will not be very popular because tables were thumped by many when the abolition of this was proposed. I want to know on what pretext he has abolished it. It is said the yield is only Rs. 1 crore. Why? Then, Sir, with regard to the general wealth tax, I do not support the relaxation of the ceiling. And I am totally opposed to the abolition of agricultural wealth tax. If it is true that only one per cent of the rural households hold thirty per cent of the rural wealth and 50 per cent of the rural households hold only 8.2 per cent wealth, and if 40 per cent of our entire national product comes from the agricultural sectors, in that case, why should not the agricultural surpluses be mopped up?

In the name of abolishing the tax on the plea that not much is being collected, actually, the baby is being thrown away with the bath water. I feel that stronger measures for mopping up of the agricultural surpluses should have been there. By mopping up of agricultural surpluses, I naturally do not mean the small or marginal farmers. Farmer is being said in general term. In my

opinion you are only hiding the reality of our countryside—there are the agricultural labourers, the small and marginal farmers, the middle farmer and big farmers. For the big farmers the wealth tax should continue. These should have been much bigger attempts made to collect wealth tax both from the industrial as well as from the agricultural sectors. I do not support the abolition of wealth tax on the plea that it gives very little to Government. This is what the Minister says. Mr. G. D. Birla never gives any wealth tax because whatever he may use belongs to the company. What is this system of wealth tax? Why allow the biggest monopolists to escape? If that is the concept of wealth tax, then you do not expect to get anything at all from them. Instead you will only throw away the entire burden on the ordinary people. Our Minister, while proposing some of the concessions in excise duty on some articles made a lot of noise about his beautiful budget.

He said: "I am leaving out essential commodities etc. from imposition of tax; I am giving relief etc., etc." But he quietly underscored the fact that, in the bargain, he has actually imposed extra excise duty on all the items. He has done it so beautifully so that it cannot be noticed easily. That being so I do not think the common people have anything much to get. I have two or three small points to mention in this connection.

17 hrs.

I would like to point out particularly the case of medicine. I do not know why this 2½ per cent excise duty which was there, he has exempted only on 30 medicines. As far as I remember, the Hathi Committee has recommended 127 items as essential drugs whereas the Indian Medical Association has recommended 150 items, why has he taken out only 30 items from these—I do not know. On going to Calcutta, I found that one item, Capramin tablet, was selling at

75 paise per tablet. If this be the situation with regard to medicine, I think, at least, he must come out with a proposal for taking away this tax altogether on essential drugs. I would only make two more points and I would end.

We have welcomed the proposal of exempting those earning upto Rs. 12,000 from income tax. I think you should give the benefit of this exemption of Rs. 12,000 to those earning upto Rs. 20,000/-, that means in the case of those earning up to Rs. 20,000 the nil slab should not be Rs. 8,000, but Rs. 12,000, and assessment should be done accordingly. Those who are earning up to Rs. 20,000 may be termed as middle-class or at best affluent middle-class. In my opinion, he can do this for them.

Lastly, Sir, something has been said about black money but how is it that up till now nobody knows what is the amount of black money in our economy. There are different estimates, namely, Rs. 5,000 crores to Rs. 20,000 crores. That shows that the Government is not doing anything about the black money. About foreign monopolies yesterday the Company Affairs Minister in answer to a question in the Rajya Sabha named certain companies and gave figures saying we have got the balance-sheet of 141 companies and majority of the companies have not given balance sheets. He gave an evasive answer saying that some are going to be wound up and some are in the process of eliminating themselves, etc. If in relation to foreign companies this is where the Government stands that they do not know about their transactions and the invoice manoeuvring that they indulge in them how will they get additional resource? Why does the Minister not haul up those circles from whom the money should be available instead of bringing such an inflationary budget whose pressure is going to mow us down? I hope even at this stage the Minister will think about it and not give all the carrots to their pet indus-

(Shrimati Geet Mukherjee)
trialists, monopolists and foreign
monopolists and all the sticks and
clubs on our head.

श्रीमती गुरविन्दर कौर बरार (फरीद-
कोट) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी वित्त मंत्री
जी ने जो फाइनंस बिल सदन के सामने
रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूँ।
कितने मुश्किल हालात में वित्त मंत्री जी
ने बजट रखते वक्त मिडिल क्लास के लोगों
का, फार्मर्स का, औरतों का, फिजिकल्ली
हैंडिकेप्ड लोगों का रिक्सा पुलर्स का,
टैक्सी ड्राइवर्स का, इकोनोमिकल्ली वीकर
सेक्स का खास ध्यान रखा है। मैं इनकी
डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहती हूँ, थोड़े
से में ही मैं आपसे कहूँगी। जो मिडिल
क्लास के लिए उन्होंने रिलीफ दी
उनका थोड़ा सा मैं रेफरेंस देती हूँ—

Raising of the exemption limit
from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000;

Reduction in the sur-charge on
income-tax;

Raising of the exemption limit
for wealth tax;

Promotion of long-term savings,
and incentives for investment in
industry.

17.04 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

सब से ज्यादा जो वित्त मंत्री जी ने
फार्मर्स को एग्रीकल्चर्स वैंथ टैक्स पर
रिलीफ दी है उससे वह बहुत खुश है।
80 परसेंट लोग गांवों में रहते हैं
अनपढ़ हैं। उनको इसके बारे में कुछ
समझ ही नहीं आता था। विचारे सारा
वक्त वकीलों के चक्कर में पड़े रहते थे।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने कंज्यूमर आइटम्स
पर भी रिलीफ दी है—जैसे लाइफ सेविंग
स हैं, कंट्रोल्ड क्लायथ है, मोटर साइकल्स
है सुइंग मशीन हैं। औरतें भी खुश होंगी

कि इन्होंने प्रेशर कुकर पर पांच परसेंट
एक्साइज ड्यूटी पर रिलीफ दी है, पांच
परसेंट टेलीविजन सेट पर कम की है।
यह जो टू बॅण्ड रेडियो है इसके बारे में
आपको छोटी-सी मिसाल देती हूँ।
पंजाब में बिहार, राजस्थान, मद्रास, उत्तर
प्रदेश, बंगौरह की लेबर आती है और वहाँ
से कमाई करके, यहाँ पर काम करके
वापिस जाती है। एक बार मैं गाड़ी में बैठी
थी मैंने देखा कि बारह के करीब
फैमलीज वापिस घर जा रही हैं, औरतें
और बच्चे भी उनके साथ थे, मर्द भी
थे। जो भारी बोझ था वह तो औरतों के
सिर पर था उन्होंने उसको औरतों के
सिर पर उठा दिया—यह हमारे हिन्दुस्तान
के आदमी की खासियत है—और अपनी
वगल में ट्रांजिस्टर रखा। कहने का मतलब
यह है कि कोई घर ऐसा नहीं है जिस के पास
रेडियो न हो, ट्रांजिस्टर न हो और यही एक
मात्र उनका एंटरटेनमेंट का साधन है,
वित्त मंत्री जी ट्रांजिस्टर की लाइसेंस फीस
माफ करके उनके साथ इंसाफ किया है।

इनफार्मेशन एंड बाडकार्स्टिंग मिनिस्टरी
की डिमांडज डिसकस नहीं हुई हैं इस वास्ते
उस पर मैं चन्द लफज कहना चाहूंगी।
पांचवें प्लान में खाली 2 परसेंट इसको
दिया गया था। जो इतनी इम्पॉर्टेंट मिनिस्टरी
है उसको 2 परसेंट ही दिया गया जो
गवर्नमेंट करती है, जो मुल्क में होता है उसे
दुनिया के कोने कोने में पहुंचाने का काम
इस मिनिस्टरी का है और उसको खाली
यही दिया गया था। छठे प्लान में क्या
रखते हैं इसको देखना है। मैं अपील करना
चाहती हूँ कि ज्यादा फंड इसके लिए छठे
प्लान में आपको देने चाहिए।

टी वी को ए आई आर से 1 अप्रैल
1976 को अलग कर दिया गया था।
1977 खत्म हुआ, 1979 खत्म हुआ
और 1980 आ गया है और खत्म होने भी
जा रहा है। लेकिन अभी तक कोई रिफूट-

मेंट रूल्ज फ्रेम नहीं हुए हैं। इस तरफ भी मानरेबल मिनिस्टर को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

टी०वी० में मजोरिटी स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स की होती है। उनका अभी तक कोई स्टेटस ही नहीं है। स्टार्फिंग पैटर्न अभी तक सैटल नहीं हुआ है। इससे स्टाफ के मन में बड़ी अनसुटेनटी है। इसकी तरफ आपको खास ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं आपके माध्यम से आई एंड वी मिनिस्टर से यह भी अपील करना चाहती हूँ कि जो कैबिनेट आर्टिस्ट्स हैं उनकी दो कैडिड से भी वही चली आ रही है। जो यंग और टेलेंटिड आर्टिस्ट्स हैं उनको आप इतनी कम फी में एट्रैक्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह ठीक है कि जो वल एस्टेबलिशड आर्टिस्ट हैं उनको शायद पैसे की भी जरूरत न हो। उनके लिए तो यह ठीक है। उनको सौ रुपया भी दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन जो यंग आर्टिस्ट हैं उनके लिए जो आपने कम्प्युटीटिव फी रखी है वह ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो इसका स्वाभाविक नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि वे मगेजीज और न्यूजपेपर्स की तरफ जाएंगे। इस वास्ते आपको टेलेंट को सम्भाल कर रखना चाहिये।

एक्सटर्नल सर्विस का जो ट्रांसमिटर है वह ज्यादा पावरफुल होना चाहिये ताकि जो पड़ोसी मुल्क हैं वैस्ट एशिया के, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के उन में भी हिन्दुस्तान की आवाज ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से सुनी जा सके। ईरान में, इजिप्ट में, साउदी अरब में, मुझे अफसोस है कि नेपाल, श्रीलंका, लकादीव आइलैंड तक मे-मैं कहना तो नहीं चाहती लेकिन मजबूर हूँ कहने के लिए—पड़ोसी मुल्क जो हैं उनकी आवाज सुनाई देतीम है हमारी नहीं। सुपरपावरफुल शार्ट वव ट्रांसमिटर की एक प्रोजेक्ट थी जा चार साल से पैडिंग पड़ी हुई है। उसका भी आप जरा ध्यान रखें।

मीडिया रिसर्ट में जो पायोनीयर बे डेनियल लर्नर उन्होंने कहा है : तो यह

"In the remote villages of Egypt when the Government inserted radio into the community, nothing else changed in the daily round of life except the structure of exploitations. This is the typical situation that over the past decade has been producing the revolution by rising frustrations. The mass media have been used to stimulate people, in some sense it does so by raising the level of aspirations for the good things of the world for a better life. No adequate provision is made however, for raising the level of achievement."

देखना है। आपको याद होगा कि सैटलाइट यू कोई 2400 विलेज को हमने टी०वी० दी थी, और एक हजार के करीब विलेज ऐसे थे जहां कि कम्युनिटी व्यूइंग सटस दिये थे। देखना यह है कि उसका वहां क्या नतीजा निकला।

साइट पर सोशल इवल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट दो वाल्यून में 1977 में छपनी चाहिये, थी, लेकिन हुआ यह कि 1980 के शुरू महीने में वह छपी और बुक स्टाल्स पर अभी भी नहीं मिलती और न ही किसी प्रेस में कोई कम्प्रीहेंसिव रिव्यू उसका आया है और न ही उस पर डिस्कशन हुआ है। मेरी अपील है कि यह बड़ी वल्यूएबल रिपोर्ट है, हम चाह रहे हैं 1981-82 में शायद सैटलाइट का इंतजाम हो जाये, तो इस रिपोर्ट का फायदा उठाना चाहिये। जो सैटलाइट के टी०वी० कम्पोनेन्ट हैं, उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। वहां पर इसको जो सौफ्ट बेयर कहते हैं, जो ब्रेन विहाइन्ड मशीन होता है, जिसके हाथ से मशीन चलनी हैं, उनका भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये। यहप्सारी चीजें आपके जरिये मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ।

● जब यह साइट के ऊपर इवल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट आई तो पहले यह ब्याल किया जाना

या कि टी० वी० मास मीडिया के थ्रू जो रूरल एरिया के हमारे स्कूल हैं, उनका बड़ा डल करीकुलम होता है, अगर रेडियो के जरिये उनको क तो ड्राप आऊट रेट कम हो जायेगा। लेकिन इवल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट के जरिये पता चला कि बेचारे बच्चे तो अपने मां-बाप के हाथ में हैं उनको जब चाइल्ड लेवर की जरूरत होती है तो स्कूल से उठाकर उनसे कहते हैं कि हमारी भैंसे चराओ, वह काम करो। जब हम इकनामिकली बैकवर्ड हैं, तो क्या करें ?

यह मैं जरूर कहूंगी कि रेडियो और टी० वी० की वजह से ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन में बहुत चेन्जेज आई है।

कलर टी० वी० की बात मैं करती हूँ। पीछे यहां सवाल जवाब भी हुए थे, हमारे इन्फार्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर श्री साठे ने कहा था कि हम कलर टी० वी० शुरू करने वाले हैं। उस पर देखना है कि खर्च कितना आयेगा। ट्रास्मीटर पर शायद 1.75 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा आये, मगर कलर टी० वी० हुआ तो उस पर खर्चा करीबन 2 करोड़ के होगा। स्टूडियो अगर बनायें तो 5 करोड़ का खर्चा आयेगा और अगर कलर स्टूडियो बनायें तो 1 करोड़ का आर खर्चा आ जायेगा। कुछ महीनों या कुछ टाइम के बाद जो रा-स्टाक है, कलर फिल्म प्रोड्यूस करेगा और ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट के लिये मुश्किल हो जायेगा और एक्सपेंसिव इतना होगा कि ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट में यूज भी करें तो उसका कोई फायदा नहीं।

एफ्लुएण्ट कंट्रीज में जहां कलर टी० वी० आज एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते, अभी भी उसको ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट में देखते हैं, यह सब चीजें ध्यान में रखनी पड़ेंगी। जो स्पेयर पार्ट्स हैं ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट ट्रांसमिशन स्टूडियो के हार्ड वेयर के, वह नहीं मिलेंगे। वज्राय इसके कि वक्त हमें मजबूर करे कि हम कैलर

टी० वी० पर जायें, ज्यादा अच्छा होगा अगर आप ही उस पर जायें और ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट टी० वी० पर जो खर्चा करना हो, वह इन दी लांग रन इन्फ्रक्चरस होगा।

मैं गांव में रहने वाली हूँ, इस लिए मैं रूरल हैल्थ प्रोग्राम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। प्राइमरी हैल्थ केयर की फैसिलिटी प्रोवाइड करना बहुत जरूरी है। आपको याद होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान एल्मा एटा डिक्लेरेशन का सिग्नेटरी है। हमने यह आवेजेंटिव एक्सेप्ट किया था कि 2000 ई० में हर एक गांव में डिसपेंसरी होगी। श्री उन्नीवृष्णन सामने बैठे हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि केरल स्टेट ने हर एक गांव में डिसपेंसरी कायम कर दी है। बीस साल तक हमारे लिए सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह काम करना जरूरी हो जायेगा।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने लेडी हाडिंग कालेज के फ़ाउंडर्ज डे पर 20 मार्च, 1980 को जो स्पीच दी थी, अगर मैं कहूँ कि उसको नैशनल हैल्थ पालिसी का गाइडिंग डाकुमेंट मानना चाहिए, तो यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं होगी। उन्होंने कहा था कि दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में रेफ़रल सिस्टम होना चाहिए, जो कि डम वक्त नहीं है। मैं भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि गांव से ले कर टेक्निकल हास्पिटल तक रेफ़रल सिस्टम का होना बहुत जरूरी है। जो बेचारे मरीज ज्यादा से ज्यादा डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल के अस्पताल में ठीक हो सकते हैं, अगर उन्हें बड़े बड़े अस्पतालों में फेंका जाये तो वे चक्कर लगाते रहेंगे, उदका खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा होगा और डाक्टरों का टाइम वेस्ट होगा।

डैवलपड कंट्रीज में इनफ़्रैट मार्टेलिटी बहुत कम है - 15 से 20 पर थाउजेंड से भी कम है, लेकिन वह हिन्दुस्तान में 100 पर-थाउजेंड से भी ज्यादा है। केरल ऐसी स्टेट है, जिसमें 54 पर थाउजेंड की एर्चीवमेंट ऐटेन कर ली है। इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

जहाँ तक पापुलेशन कंट्रोल का तात्त्विक है, वह जो नारा था : "हम दो, हमारे दो", अब वह चलने वाला नहीं है। अब नारा यह होना चाहिए : "हम दो, हमारा एक"। इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करना बहुत जरूरी है। चाहे हम इस तरफ बैठें हों या उस तरफ, आने वाली जेनीरेशन हमें कभी माफ नहीं करेगी, अगर हम इस प्रोग्राम के मातहत कोई काम नहीं करेंगे। हम हर वक्त खुराक की कमी की शिकायत करते हैं, लेकिन हम कभी नहीं सोचते कि इस प्राबलम को कैसे हल किया जा सकता है। इसलिए पापुलेशन कंट्रोल या कमिली प्लानिंग की तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है। चाइना ने भी वही नार्म एडाप्ट किया है, "हम दो, हमारा एक"।

ड्रिंकिंग वाटर का इन्तजाम करना बेहद जरूरी है। न्यूट्रीशन, हाउसिंग, हेल्थ और एजुकेशन वगैरह के बारे में टाइम कम होने की वजह से ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि गाँवों में गोबर-गैस प्लांट का होना बहुत जरूरी है। गांधीजी ने इसको बहुत महत्व दिया था। गोबर-गैस से लाखों पशुओं का फर्टिलाइजर बचता है और एनर्जी की सेविंग भी होती है। अगर मैं यह कहूँ, तो आपको बहुत ज्यादा रेवोल्यूशनरी नहीं लगेगा, कि अगर उसको लैट्रिन में ह्यूमन एक्सक्रीटा से कनेक्ट कर दें, और उसको बासिस कर दें, तो एक तरफ तो हम कालेरा और टायफाइड जैसी किलर डिर्जीजिज और बर्म इनफेक्शन से बच जायेंगे और दूसरी तरफ फर्टिलाइजर के तौर पर मुल्क का फायदा होगा।

अब मैं पंजाब की कुछ बातें कहना चाहती हूँ। जी टी रोड बाधा से दिल्ली आती है। उस पर इतने एक्सडेंड्स होते हैं कि मैं क्या बताऊँ? किसी जमाने में हम चंडीगढ़ से दिल्ली साढ़े तीन घंटे में पहुँच जाते थे—ज्यादा से ज्यादा चार घंटे लग जाते थे। लेकिन आज पाँच, साढ़े पाँच घंटे से कम नहीं लगते हैं। इसलिए इसका फोर-लैनिंग करना बहुत जरूरी

है। पंजाब में लुधियाना से गुराया तक काम शुरू है। अगर उसको जालंधर तक एक्सटेंड कर दिया जाये, तो अच्छा होगा। गोबिंदगढ़ और खन्ना इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन हैं, वहाँ बाटलनेक्स हो जाते हैं। आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि वह इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने साढ़े बारह करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं, लेकिन करेंट फिननाश्लयीअर में खाली तीन करोड़ रुपये रिलीज किये गये हैं। इस तरह तो इस काम को पूरा होने में हजारों साल लग जायेंगे। अगर रुपया जल्दी रिलीज किया जाये, तो पंजाब और हरियाणा इस सड़क के फोर-लैनिंग में मदद देंगे।

मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का नाम है मुक्तिसर। वह एक हिस्टारिकल टाउन है, जहाँ गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह के 40 मुक्ते लड़ाई में शहीद हुए थे। आज उसकी हालत एक प्लेट की तरह है। वह नीचा है और चारों तरफ का जो वाटर लेवल है वह ऊपर आ रहा है जिस से यह टाउन सिक कर रहा है। पहले तो यह हिस्टारिकल टाउन है और हिस्टारिकल टाउन न भी हो फिर भी सरकार का फर्ज है उसे देखने का। प्रधान मंत्री जब गई थीं तो उन को मैंने दिखाया था। तो इसकी तरफ तबज्जह देना जरूरी है। हम वित्त मंत्री जी से कहेंगे कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की कुछ मदद करें ताकि फरीदकोट और मुक्तिसर को बचाया जा सके। वहाँ जो वाटर लागिंग है उस की ड्रेनेज की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। यह बड़ा जरूरी और अहम मसला है।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का टाइम दिया जिसके लिए मैं बहुत देर से बैठी थी।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भा.व.) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

बड़ा शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का
जो बीरा तो कतरये खून न निकाला।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो यह प्रपना बजट पेश किया है और वित्त विधेयक पर मुझे बर्खा करने का जो अवसर मिला है उसमें मैं विशेष रूप से एक चीज पर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय संविधान के अन्दर पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन पूरे 33 साल में जो भी सरकार रही हो, केन्द्र ने पिछड़े वर्ग की बहुत बड़ी उपेक्षा की है। जो एजुकेशनली और सोशलली बैकवर्ड हैं सरकारी नौकरियों में उनकी आबादी के अनुपात में उन्हें रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिए थी, और भी सुविधाएं उनको मिलनी चाहिए थी। 60 प्रतिशत उन लोगों की आबादी है इस देश में, पिछड़े वर्ग की लेकिन आज तक उनकी उपेक्षा की गई है। उनको आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए लेकिन इस बजट के अन्दर कोई भी व्यवस्था पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए नहीं है। इस तरह से इस देश के 60 प्रतिशत लोगों को ठुकराया जा रहा है, उनकी अपेक्षा की जा रही है। भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 15(4) 16(4) और 340 कहता है कि जो सोशलली और एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड लोग हैं, जिनका सरकारी नौकरियों में रिप्रजेंटेशन नहीं है उनको आरक्षण दिया जायेगा। वह आरक्षण उनको मिलना चाहिए। इसके अलावा जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, उनका कोटा आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। उनका कोटा कब तक आगे ले जाया जायेगा, कब तक उनके साथ में खिलवाड़ किया जायेगा उनका भी आरक्षण का कोटा पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार को इनके आरक्षण को पूरा करने का जो तरीका है वह भी बदलना होगा। आज जो तरीका है उसमें कुछ आर्डर्स, कुछ जी ओज और कुछ नोटिफिकेशंस के जरिए यह आरक्षण पूरा करने की बात की जाती है। आफिसर्स कहीं उन को मानते हैं कहीं नहीं मानते हैं। अंजाम यह होता है कि बीकार सेक्शन के लोग इससे नुकसान उठा रहे हैं। यह सारा नोटिफिकेशन और जी ओज का तरीका खत्म करके इसके लिए एक ऐक्ट

होना चाहिए जिसके अनुसार जो भी अधिकारी कोटे को पूरा न करे या किसी तरह की मनमानी करे उसको कम से कम पाँच साल की सजा का प्रावधान इंडियन पीनल कोड में होना चाहिए ताकि बीकार सेक्शन के लोगों की हिफाजत हो सके।

आज हमारे ट्रेजरी बेंच पर जो लोग बैठे हैं अगर वे यह कहते हैं कि हमारा राज है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि उनका राज नहीं है भारत की कुछ स्टेट्स को छोड़ कर। उत्तर भारत के बहुत से ऐसे राज्यों को मैं जानता हूँ जहाँ कि पूरा का पूरा पुलिस राज कायम हो गया है, जहाँ सरकार की नहीं चलती है, पुलिस का आतंक छाया हुआ है और इस तरह का आतंक है कि आज बड़े-बड़े आर्दमियों को अपनी इज्जत बचाना दूबर हो गया है। डाकुओं का डर तो रात में रहता है लेकिन पुलिस का डर हमें चौबीसों घंटे बना रहता है। गाँवों में रास्ता चलते हुए भले लोग परेशान रहते हैं। जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने में पुलिस ने स्त्रियों के साथ व्यवहार किया है, रिश्दत न देने पर इटावा में गौरीशंकर मल्लाह जो ट्रक का मालिक था उस की गोली मार कर आप हत्या कर दें, स्त्रियों के गुप्तांगों में मिर्चें भरी जायें, गोंडा में उनके गुप्तांगों में डडे किए जायें, बागपात जैसी घटनाएँ हों तो इस को क्या कहा जाये? 'अगर आप इस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को नहीं चला सकते हैं तो आप को कोई तरीका सोचना चाहिए कि लोगों की हिफाजत कैसे हो?' कुछ हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं कि अच्छे ढंग से हम अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर सकें। हमें जीने का अधिकार है, पर्सनल लाइबर्टी है, कांस्टिट्यूशन में दी हुई गारन्टी है जिसको आप पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। संविधान में डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स दिए हुए हैं जिनके आधार पर पूरी सरकार चलती है और चलनी भी चाहिए लेकिन आपके बजट के इन प्रावधानों को उठाकर देखें तो यह वही पर भी पूरे नहीं हैं। आज बेरोजगार परेशान हैं और वे खुदकुशी

कर रहे हैं। आपको चाहिए कि इस देश में जो बेरोजगार हैं उनको बेरोजगारी भत्ता दें।

इसके अलावा इंडियन पीनल कोड और सी आर पी सी में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए ताकि जो पुलिस अधिकारी आज कत्ल करते हैं, एन्काउन्टर दिखाकर मर्डर कर रहे हैं, उन पर कान्ट्रोल केस चल सके। दोनों केसेज साथ-साथ रजिस्टर्ड होने चाहिए ताकि उनको भी प्रोजीक्यूट किया जा सके। इसके अलावा जो पुलिस मशीनरी है उसको एग्जीक्यूटिव से अलग कर दिया जाना चाहिए और इन्वेस्टिगेशन ब्रांच मजिस्ट्रेट के हाथ में सौंप दी जाए। अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो इस देश की क्या हालत होगी? अभी बदायूं जिले में श्री फख्खे आलम, एम एल ए को पुलिस कप्तान ने, चूँकि उन्होंने जाकर पुलिस के अत्याचारों की शिकायत की और स्त्रियों के गुप्तांग में मिर्च भरने की शिकायत की थी, इसलिए आधे घंटे तक नाजायज तौर पर हिरासत में रखा और गोली मारने की धमकी भी दी। आज चाहे पब्लिक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हो, चाहे कोई और हो, इस देश में उसकी इज्जत महफूज नहीं है। सारे लोगों को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ इस पर सोचना चाहिए जहाँ तक कि प्रजातन्त्र का सवाल है और जहाँ तक भारतीय संविधान में दिए गए अधिकारों का सवाल है। और अधिक चर्चा न करते हुए, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशन गंज ।

जनाब डा. स्प. व. राहव, मैं आपका मार्फत इस हाउस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल सही है कि जिस वक्त हम लोगों को हुकूमत मिली उस वक्त इस मुल्क की मास-हालत बिल्कुल बदतर हो चुकी थी। यह बात भी बिल्कुल सही है कि बजट में मिडिल क्लास को कुछ राहत दी गई है, जो स्विट्जर्लैंड लेकर हैं उसको कुछ राहत दी गई है और जो अन-स्विट्जर्लैंड लेकर हैं उनको भी कुछ राहत दी गई है। छोटे किसान और छोटे-छोटे करने वालों

को भी राहत दी गई है और इस बात की पूरी कोशिश है कि उनको राहत मिले। टैक्स में भी छूट दी गई है ताकि लोग सहज तरीके से अपने टैक्स अदा करे और इमानदारी के साथ अदा करें जिससे मुल्क और क्रौम की आमदनी व मिलिकयत बढ़, मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़े और पैदावार, बढ़ने से इन्फ्लेशन कम हो। इस मायने में यह बजट तरबूनी-याफता बजट कहा जा सकता है। इस बात की भी कोशिश की गई है कि अवाम पर कम से कम बोझ पड़े। कोशिश यह भी की गई है कि 80-85 फीसदी बोझ को इससे फायदा पहुंचे क्योंकि उनको नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता है।

जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत के दौरान इस मुल्क की जो मास-हालत थी जिसमें मुल्क का दीवाला निकल चुका था, अगर वह और बना रहता तो शायद मुल्क में सुबड़ करके जनता पार्टी वाले मुल्क को दूसरे के हाथ बेच भी दे सकते थे। वह जो इन्दिरा जी की लरशिप थी और अवाम व मुल्क की अकलमन्दी थी जिस से मुल्क बच गया और लोग बच गये, क्रौम बच गई। कुछ लोग जो चीन और अमरीका की दौड़ लगाया करते थे, वे इस इतिहास से इस वक्त हाउस में नहीं हैं। सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं, अखबार की खबर के मुताबिक एक साहब जो हिन्दुस्तान के अमरीका में नुमाइन्दे थे वे जूते सीधे किया करते थे। इस से बढ़कर वे इज्जती मुल्क की खुदमुस्त्यारी के लिये और क्या हो सकती है।

सन्, 1980 के इलेक्शन के बाद मुल्क बचा मुल्क की इज्जत बेची और क्रौम बेची। इतना ही नहीं जिसने मुल्क को बचाया उस पर जनता पार्टी के दोरे-हुक्म में जो-जो जुल्म डायें गये हैं, वो किसी से छिपे नहीं हैं। इसके अलावा जिस वक्त हमारी सरकार आई, उस वक्त हमको विरासत में क्या मिला? लूट-मार, चोरी-डकैती, ब्लैक मार्किटिंग, हो डिग। खजाना खाली और नार्थ-इस्ट जोन की गडबडी।

[श्री बभीरुहरमाद]

ऐसे वक्त में सारे मुल्क को लेकर चलना— यह हमारी लीडरशिप को तारीफ ही कही जा सकती है

मोहतर, एक बात बगैर कहे मैं नहीं रह सकता हूँ और वह यह है कि कामतों का कम होना चाहिये, गांवों में चीजें पहुंचनी चाहिये, गरीबों का चीजें मिलनी चाहिये—यह हमारा फर्ज है और इसक लिये हम कमिटीड भी हैं। अफसोस की बात है कि यह अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। चीजों का कमर्से कम नहीं हुई हैं, गांवों में चीजें ठीक तरह से नहीं पहुंच रही हैं जिस से अवाम को बहुत तलीफ है। इस से कैंपेजिस्ट लाग नाब यज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ऐसे होइयें, ब्लक मार्केटियर्स, स्मगलर्स, बगैरह के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही करें, चाहे मोस्ट

कोफर्स को भी कानून हो, इन पर लागू करें अगर इन कानूनों में कोई कमी हो तो अमेण्डमेंट करजिय उस कमी को पूरा किया जाये।

एक बात मैं बैंकों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जब बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया था तो नीयत यह थी कि इनसे गरीबों को फायदा हो, अवाम का फायदा हो, लेकिन जो छोटे धन्धे वाले, रिक्शावाले, इक्केवाले, टमटम वाले या पांच एकड़ का जमीन वाले, इस तरह के जितने लोग हैं उन को इन बैंकों से रुपया लेने में कितनी परेशानी हुई है, वह बयान के बाहर है। रूल्ज एण्ड प्रोसीजर्स से इतने गरीबों को बैंकों में दौड़ते दौड़ते जो परेशानी का आलम गुजरा है—उसको वही लोग बतला सकते हैं। रिश्वत का इस कदर जोर बढ़ा है, जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। चपरासी से लेकर मैनेजर तक बराबर डेमोक्रेटिकली रिश्वत को बांटते हैं। इसतरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और क्लज एण्ड प्रोसीजर्स में ठीकापन होना चाहिये।

अब मैं एक सुझाव देता हूँ—जो लोग छोटा धन्धा करने वाले हैं, रिक्शावाले, इक्केवाले, टमटमवाले या दूसरे लोग हैं, उनको 2500 रुपये तक का कर्जा बगैर, जमानत 4, सिर्फ दो ग्राइडेंटफायर कदस्तख्तों से मिलना चाहिये, इसतरह का तबदीली बैंकों के रूल्ज और प्रोसीजर्स में लानी चाहिये। इसके लिए फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री सर्कुलर ईशू करे, जिसको काफी हम लोगो का, लोकल एम० एल० एज० का, मुखिया को, सरपंच को भी भेजी जानी चाहिये और उसको वाइड पब्लिसिटी होनी चाहिये ताकि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक क रुपये से लोग फायदा उठा सकें। बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन सिर्फ इस लिय ही नहीं किया गया है कि बड़े लोग ही फायदा उठा सकें, आम लोगो का भी इसका फायदा पहुंचना चाहिये। सूद को दर में भी कमी की जानी चाहिये।

जहां तक एक्वाइन्टमेंट्स का सवाल है—मेरी यह मांग है कि जब से बैंको का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ है, आप उन बैंकों से लिस्ट हासिल करके पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखें ताकि हम लोग भी देख सकें कि उनमें कितने हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, मुसलमानों और दूसरे पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग बहाल हुए हैं। आप देखेंगे कि उनका आंकड़ा बिल्कुल "निल" क बराबर मिलेगा। ऐसी बात क्यों है? उसकी वजह यह है कि बैंकों के लोगों का पहले से जो आइडिया और जहन बना हुआ है कि बैंक बड़े लोगों के लिये है, उसमें कोई तबदीली नहीं आई है। जब हमारे लीडर ने कहा कि बैंक बड़े लोगों का नहीं है, बल्कि अवाम का है, मुल्क का है, गांव के लोगों का है और सारे लोगों का उसमें बराबर का हिस्सा है—तब हमें कुछ तल्ली हुई, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस जहन में अभी तक तबदीली नहीं हुई है। यह बदलना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिय मैं आपके जरिय मांग करता हूँ कि जितने बैंक नेशनलाइज हुए हैं उनसे क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के बहाल हुए लोगों को लिस्ट मंगा कर पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखी जायें ताकि हम लोग देख सकें कि क्या कुछ हो पाया है।

[श्री जमीलूरहमान]

बिहार एक बहुत गरीब सुना है, जहाँ खाने हैं, चायला है, अन्न है, लोहा है, लेकिन मजदूर की बात यह है कि उन कामों का करने वाले सारे दफतर बिहार से बाहर हैं। टैक्स बाहर जमा होता है। जो रायल्टी किसी कामाने में फिक्स हुई थी वही मिल रही है, उसमें अभी तक कोई बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हुई है। जो टैक्स बाहर जमा कराते हैं उससे बिहार का कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। यह जो इम्बेल्स है—इस का अब हम लोग बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे इस का नतीजा आप देख रहे हैं—नार्थ-ईस्ट रिजन को क्या हालत है? अब हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि हम लोगो का एक्सप्लॉएट किया जाय, अब तक हमारा बहुत एक्सप्लॉएटेशन हो चुका है। इसलिये मैं आप से गुंजारिश करूँगा कि जो दफतर हमारे यहां से बाहर जाने का बात करते हैं या जो बाहर चले गये। उन सबको वापस लाया जाये। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सब का पैमाना लबरेज हो जाये और कोई दूसरी बात पैदा हो जाये। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इस वक्त मौजूद नहीं हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि मारे सेन्टी-मेंटस उन तक पहुंचा दिये जायें ताकि वे इस पर धमल कर सकें।

बिहार का जो मौजूदा प्लान—आउट है, वह 425 करोड़ रुपये का है। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने 100 करोड़ रुपये की फोरन मांग की है, ताकि जो छोटी-छोटी स्क्रीमें है, जिन से गरीबों, हरिजनों आदिवासियों को राहत पहुंच सकती है, उन को पूरा किया जा सके। इस लिये मैं मांग करूँगा कि बिहार को यह रुपया बखर मिलना चाहिये ताकि हमारी गरीबी और पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके और हम तरक्की के रास्ते पर जा सके।

मैं एक और बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ मेरे हल्के किशनगंज में हम लोगों ने अपने वक्त में एक जूट मिल की सगे बुनियाद रखी थी, लेकिन वह अभी तक

नहीं बन पाई है। जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ तो लोग कहते हैं—और मेरे गले पर छुरी चलाते हैं—यह 1977 और 1980 के इलेक्शन की बात है। लोग कहते हैं कि मैं इस को उठा कर पूनिया ले जा रहा हूँ, कोई कहते हैं कि फारबिस-गंज ले जा रहा हूँ, कोई कहते हैं कि अरुनिया ले जा रहा हूँ जब कि यह हकीकत नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि किशनगंज की इस जूट मिल को जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाये। हमारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट मुल्क में फाइनेंस जूट का प्रोड्यूसर है। इस मिल के बन जाने से वहां पक्का माल बनेगा, इस में लोकल लोगों को नौकरी मिलेगी, हमारा माल बाहर जायगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If that mill is not completed, they will complete your tenure in Parliament!

श्री जमीलूरहमान : मैं चाहता हूँ इस मिल का काम जल्द पूरा हो ताकि मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़े, वहां के लोगों की बहाली हीं और वह इलाका खुशहाल हो। लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि पिछले तीन सालों में हमारा लेटर आफ इन्टेन्ट लेप्स कर गया है, उसको रिन्यू किया जाय, हमें उस के लिये रकम दी जाय ताकि वह काम पूरा हो सके।

हमारे लोगों की मांग है कि गावों को सड़को से जोड़ा जाये, पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम हो ताकि वहां के गरीबों को राहत मिल सके। हमारे लैंड-लेस मजदूरों के लिये, जिन की मुल्क में बहुत बड़ी तादाद है, उन के लिये अच्छे कानून बनाये जाय, उनके लिये धनराशि का इन्तजाम किया जाये, ताकि हमारा समाज पनप सके, गावों की तरक्की हो, अनएम्पलायमेन्ट दूर हो और लोग खुशहाल हो सकें। ऐसा न हो कि हमारे जो लोग दूसरी तरफ

[شری جमीلؔرہمان]

بٹے دئے ہں وے ان کو گلت راستے پر ڈال کر اسپلاٹ کرےں۔

میں آپکے ماڈیم سے یھ بھی آرژ کرنہ آھاٹا ہوں کہ ہمارے جو نیشنلائڈ بینک ہے، ان کی ایک شاخا جیلے میں یا سب ڈیویژن میں خولی جای جو سیرف اکرلی-یٹوں کی جھڑتوں کو پورا کرے۔ مائنا-ریٹیج کی یھ بھڑت بڑی شیکاہت اور مانگ ہے کہ پیٹلے تیس-بئیس سالوں میں ان کو کبھی ٹیک ڈنگ سے لون نہیں میلا، جس سے دوسروں کے ماکابله ان کی ترککی نہی ہو سکی اور ایمبلیسےج بھڑت جیادا بڈ گئے، اس لیے وہ بینک خاس تیر سے اکرلییٹوں کے لیے ہونا آھییے۔۔۔

شری مولننڈ ڈاگا (پالی) : وہ کیا بات ہے ؟

شری جمیلؔرہمان : آپ کی تیجوری ڈولی پڈ جاییگی، توم نے ہم لوگو کو بھڑت اسپلاٹ کیا ہے۔

میں کہہ رہا تھا کہ وہ بک اکرلییٹوں کے لیے ہونا آھییے، اور یھ بھی دیکھا جای کہ اس نے کیتنی درخوامتیں لی ہیں، کیتنوں پر اکرمل دھڑا، کیتنوں کو اسسے فایدا دھڑا، تاکہ جو ایمبلیسےج پیٹلے 33 سالوں میں ہمارے ماٹھ پیدا دھڑا ہے، وہ دیر ہو سکے اور دوسروں کے ماکابله ہم بھی آگے بڈ سکے ان کی ترککی سے ہارٹ کی ترککی ہوگی اور ہم بھی ترککی کے راستے پر آگے بڈ سکےں۔

شری جمیل الرحمن (کشن گنچ) :

جناب دیپتی اسپیکر صاحب میں آپ کی معرفت اس ہاؤس کو دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بالکل صحیح ہے کہ جس وقت ہم لوگوں کو

حکومت ملی اس وقت ملک کی معاشی حالت بالکل بدتر ہو چکی تھی۔ یہ بات بھی بالکل صحیح ہے کہ بھڑت میں مڈل کلاس کو کچھ راحت دی گئی ہے۔ جو اسکلڈ لیبرر میں ان کو کچھ راحت دی گئی ہے۔ اور جو ان اسکلڈ لیبرر میں ان کو بھی کچھ راحت دی گئی ہے۔ چھوٹے کسان اور چھوٹے دھندے کرنے والوں کو بھی راحت دی گئی ہے۔ اور اس بات کی پوری کوشش ہے کہ ان کو پوری راحت ملے۔ ٹیکسز میں بھی چھوٹ دی گئی ہے تاکہ لوگ صحیح طریقے سے اپنے ٹیکس ادا کریں اور ایمانداری کے ساتھ ادا کریں جس سے ملک اور قوم کی آمدنی و ملکیت بڑھے ملک کی پیداوار بڑھے اور پیداوار بڑھنے سے انفلیشن کم ہو۔ اس معنی میں یہ بھڑت ترقی یافتہ بھڑت کہا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس بات کی بھی کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ موام پر کم سے کم بوجھ پڑے۔ کوشش یہ بھی کی گئی ہے کہ ۸۵-۸۰ فیصدی لوگوں کو اس سے فائدہ پہنچے کیونکہ ان کو نظر انداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔

جنٹا پارٹی کی حکومت کے دوران

اس ملک کی جو معاشی حالت تھی جس میں ملک کا دیوالا نکل چکا تھا۔ اگر وہی دور بنا دھتا تو شاید ملک کے ٹکڑے کرے جنٹا پارٹی

والے ملک کو دوسروں کے ہاتھ بھیج بھی دے سکتے تھے - وہ تو اندرا جی کی لہڈر شپ تھی اور عوام و ملک کی عقلمندی تھی جس سے ملک بھی کھا اور لوگ بھی کٹے قوم بھی گئی - کچھ لوگ جو چین اور امریکہ کی دوز لگایا کرتے تھے وہ شخصیں اتفاق سے اس وقت ہاؤس میں نہیں ہیں - صرف اتنا ہی نہیں اخبار کی خبر نے مطابق ایک صاحب جو ہندوستان کے امریکہ میں نمائندے تھے وہ جوتے بھی سیدھے کھا کرتے تھے - اس سے بڑھ کر بے ہمتی ملک کی خودستفاری کے لئے اور کیا ہو سکتی ہے -

سن ۱۹۸۰ ع کے الیکشن کے بعد ملک بچھا ملک کی عزت بچی اور قوم بچی - اتنا ہی نہیں جس نے ملک کو بچایا اس پر جلتا پارٹی کے دور حکومت میں جو جو ظلم کھائے گئے ہیں وہ کسی سے چھپے نہیں ہیں - اس کے علاوہ جس وقت ہماری حکومت ۱۹۸۰ میں آئی اس وقت ہم کو وراثت میں کھا ملا؟ لوٹ مار، چوری، فکیتی، ہلک مارکیتنگ، ہورنگ - خزانہ خالی اور نارتھ ایسٹ زون کی کڑ بڑی - ایسے وقت میں سارے ملک کو لے کر چلنا یہ ہماری لہڈر شپ کی تعریف ہی کہی جا سکتی ہے -

محترم ایک بات کہے بغیر میں نہیں رہ سکتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ

قہمتوں کو کم ہونا چاہئے گوں میں چیزیں پہنچانی چاہئیں غریبوں کو چیزیں ملنی چاہئیں - یہ ہمارا فرض ہے اور اس کے لئے ہم کمیٹی بھی ہوں - افسوس کی بات ہے کہ یہ ابھی تک نہیں ہو پایا ہے - چیزوں کی قہمتیں کم نہیں ہوئی ہیں گوں میں چیزیں ٹھوک طرح سے نہیں پہنچ رہی ہیں جس سے عوام کو بہت تکلیف ہے - اس سے کمیٹیلسٹ لوگ ناجائز فائدہ اٹھا رہے ہیں - میں چاہوں گا کہ ہمارے فائنلنس منسٹر ایسے ہورہے، بلیک مارکیتنگ، اسمگلرس وغیرہ کے خلاف قانونی کارروائی کریں - چاہے مہسا ہو یا کوفے پوس ہو چاہے کوئی بھی قانون ہو ان پر لاگو کریں - اگر ان قانونوں میں کوئی کمی ہو تو اسمبلت سہلٹ کے ذریعہ سے اس کمی کو پورا کیا جائے -

ایک بات میں بھنگوں کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں - جب بھنگوں کا نیٹلائیٹیشن کیا گیا تھا - تو نیت یہ تھی کہ ان سے غریبوں کو فائدہ ہو عوام کو فائدہ ہو لیکن جو چھوٹے دھندھے والے، رکشا والے، لکے والے، تم والے یا پانچ ایکڑ کی زمین والے - اس طرح کے جتلے لوگ ہیں ان کو ان بھنگوں سے روپیہ ملے میں کتنی پریشانی ہوئی ہے - وہ بھان کے باہر ہے - رولز ایلڈ پروسمبر کے تحت

شری جمیل الرحمی

ان غریبوں کو بھلکوں میں دھرتے دھرتے جو پریشانی کا عالم گزرا ہے اس کو وہی لوگ بتلا سکتے ہیں۔ رشوت کا اس قدر زور بڑھا ہے جس کا کوئی حساب نہیں ہے۔ چہرہ اسی سے لے کر سینہ تک ہر اہر قیمہ کریگلی رشوت کو ہانتے ہیں۔ اس طرف آپ کا دھیان جانا چاہئے اور رولز اینڈ ریگولیشنز میں قہرمان نہ ہونا چاہئے۔

اب میں ایک سچھا دیتا ہوں۔ جو لوگ چھوٹا دھندا کرنے والے ہیں رکھا والے کے والے تم تم والے یا دوسرے لوگ ہیں ان کو ۱۵۰۰ روپے تک کا قرض بغیر ضمانت کے صرف دو آئینہ نگار کے دستخطوں سے ملنا چاہئے اس طرح کی تبدیلی بھلکوں کے رولز اور پروسیجرز میں لانی چاہئے اس کے لئے فالنگنس منسٹر سرکولر ۱۸۷۰ کریں جس کی کاپی ہم لوگوں کو لوٹل ایم۔ ایل ایز کو مکھیہ کو سرپلیج کو بھی بھیجی جانی چاہئے اور اس کی وائٹ پبلسٹی ہونی چاہئے۔ تاکہ نیشنلائزڈ بھلکوں کے روپے سے لوگ فائدہ اٹھا سکیں بھلکوں کا نیشنلائزیشن صرف اس لئے ہی نہیں کیا گیا ہے کہ بڑے لوگ ہی فائدہ اٹھا سکیں۔ عام لوگوں کو بھی اس کا فائدہ پہنچانا چاہئے۔ سود کی دہ میں بھی کمی کی جانی چاہئے۔

جہاں تک اپوائنٹ منٹس کا سوال ہے۔ مہری یہ مانگ ہے کہ جب سے بھلکوں کا نیشنلائزیشن ہوا ہے آپ لوگ بھی دیکھ سکیں کہ ان میں کتنے ہریجیٹوں آدی واسہوں مسلمانوں اور دوسرے پچھڑے درگوں کے لوگ بھال ہوئے ہیں۔ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ ان کا آنکڑا بالکل نل کے برابر ملے گا۔ ایسی بات کہوں ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ بھلکوں کے لوگوں کا جو آئینہ ہے اور ذہن بنا ہوا ہے۔ کہ بھلک بڑے لوگوں کے لئے ہیں اس میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں آئی ہے۔ جب ہمارے لیڈر نے کہا کہ بھلک بڑے لوگوں کا نہیں ہے بلکہ عوام کا ہے ملک کا ہے گاؤں کے لوگوں کا ہے اور سارے لوگوں کا اس میں برابر کا حصہ ہے۔ تب ہمیں کچھ تسلی ہوئی۔ لیکن مجھے اسسٹنٹ کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے۔ کہ اس ذہن میں ابھی تک تبدیلی نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ یہ بدلنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ اس لئے میں آپ کے ذریعہ مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ جتنے بھلک نیشنلائز ہوئے ہیں ان سے کلاس ۳ اور کلاس ۴ کے بھال ہوئے لوگوں کی لسٹ ملتا کر پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے رکھی جائے تاکہ ہم لوگ دیکھ سکیں کہ کیا کچھ ہو پایا ہے۔

بہار ایک بہت فریب صوبہ ہے جہاں کانیں ہیں کوالہ ہے اہوک ہے

لوہا ہے لیکن مذاقی کی بات یہ ہے کہ ان کاموں کے سارے دفتر بہار سے باہر ہوں۔ ٹیکس باہر جمع ہوتا ہے۔ جو رائٹنگ کسی زمانے میں فیکس ہوئی تھی وہاں مل رہی ہے اس میں ابھی تک کوئی بڑھوتری نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ جو ٹیکس وہ باہر جمع کراتے ہیں اس سے بہار کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ یہ جو (Imbalance) ایمبیلنس ہے۔ اس کو اب ہم لوگ برداشت نہیں کریں گے۔ اس کا نتیجہ آپ دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ نارتھ۔ ایسٹ ریجن کی کیا حالت ہے۔ اب ہم نہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم لوگوں کو ایکسپلانٹ کیا جائے اب تک ہمارا بہت ایکسپلانٹیشن ہو چکا ہے۔ اس لئے میں آپ سے گزارش کروں گا کہ جو دفتر ہمارے یہاں سے باہر لے جانے کی بات کرتے ہیں یا جو باہر چلے گئے ہیں۔ ان سب کو واپس لایا جائے۔ ایسا نہ ہو کہ صبر کا پیمانہ لہریز ہو جائے اور کوئو، دوسری بات پیدا ہو جائے۔ فائنلڈس منسٹر صاحب اس وقت موجود نہیں ہیں۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے سہیلہنڈس ان تک پہنچا دئے جائیں تاکہ وہ اس پر عمل کر سکیں۔

بہار کا جو موجودہ پلان آؤٹ لے ہے وہ ۴۲۵ کروڑ روپے کا ہے۔ ہمارے مکھہ منتری نے ۱۰۰ کروڑ روپے کی فوراً مانگ کی ہے تاکہ جو چھوٹی

چھوٹی اسکیمیں ہیں جن سے فریبوں، ہریجیٹوں آدی، واسوں کو راحت پہنچ سکتی ہے۔ ان کو پورا کیا جا سکے۔ اس لئے میں مانگ کروں گا کہ بہار کو یہ روپیہ ضرور ملنا چاہئے تاکہ ہماری غریبی اور پچھڑاپن دور ہو سکے اور ہم ترقی کے راستے پر جا سکیں۔

میں ایک اور بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں میرے حلقہ کشمکلیج میں ہم لوگوں نے اپنے وقت میں ایک جوت مل کی سنگ بنیاد رکھی تھی۔ لیکن وہ ابھی تک نہیں بن پائی ہے۔ جب میں اہ چھتر میں جاتا ہوں تو لوگ کہتے ہیں اور میرے گلے ۶۰ چھری چلتے ہیں۔ یہ ۱۹۷۷ء اور ۱۹۸۰ء کے الیکشن کی بات ہے۔ لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ میں اس کو اٹھا کر پورنہ لے جا رہا ہوں کوئی کہتا ہے فارہسکلیج لے جا رہا ہوں کوئی کہتے ہیں ارولیہ لے جا رہا ہوں جبکہ یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے میں چاہوں گا کہ کشن کٹیج کی اس جوت مل کو جلد سے جلد پورا کیا جائے۔ ہمارا قسٹریٹ ملک میں فائنلڈس جوت کا پرتیسر ہے۔ اس مل کے بن جانے سے وہاں پکا مال بنے گا اس میں لوکل لوگوں کو نوکری ملے گی ہمارا مال باہر جائے گا۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the mill is not completed, they will complete your tenure in Parliament;

شری جہل الرحمن : میں چاہتا

ہوں کہ اس مل کا کام جلد پورا ہو تاکہ ملک کی پیداوار بڑھے وہاں کے لوگوں کی بھالی ہو اور وہ علاقہ خوش حال ہو۔ لیکن انیسویں کی بات یہ ہے کہ پچھلے تین سالوں میں ہمارا لیٹر آف انٹینٹ لیس کر گیا ہے اس کو رہا کر دیا جائے ہمیں اس کے لئے رقم دی جائے تاکہ وہ کام پورا ہو سکے۔

ہمارے لوگوں کی مانگ ہے کہ گاؤں کو سڑکوں سے جوڑا جائے پانی کے انتظام ہو تاکہ وہاں کے فریڈوں کو راحت مل سکے۔ ہمارے لیڈر ایس مزدوروں کے لئے جن کی ملک میں بہت بڑی تعداد ہے ان کے لئے اچھے قانون بنائے جائیں ان کے لئے دھن راشی کا انتظام کیا جائے تاکہ ہمارا سماج پلپ سکے گاؤں کی ترقی ہو ان ایمپلائمنٹ دور ہو اور لوگ خوش حال ہو سکیں۔ ایسا نہ ہو کہ ہمارے جو لوگ دوسری طرف بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں وہ ان کو غلط راستے پر ڈال کر ایکسپلنٹ کریں۔

میں آپ کے مادہم سے یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے جو نیشنل لٹر آف انٹینٹ لیس ہیں - ان کے ایک شاکیا ضلع میں یا سب ڈویژن میں کھولی جائے جو صرف اقلیتوں کی ضرورتوں کو پورا کرے۔ مائینوریز کی یہ بہت بڑی شکایت اور مانگ ہے کہ

پچھلے تیس برسوں سالوں میں ان کو کبھی ٹھیک تھلک سے لون نہیں ملا جس سے دوسروں کے مقابلے میں ترقی نہیں ہو سکی اور ایمپلائمنٹ بہت زیادہ بڑھ گئے اس لیے وہ بھلک خاص طور سے اقلیتوں کے لئے ہونا چاہئے۔

شری مول چند داکا : وہ کیا بات ہے۔

شری جہل الرحمن : آپ کی

نصوری ڈھلی پڑ جائیگی۔ تم نے ہم لوگوں کو بہت اہمیت دے رکھی ہے۔

میں کہہ رہا تھا کہ وہ بھلک اقلیتوں کے لئے ہونا چاہئے۔ اور یہ بھی دیکھا جائے کہ اس نے کتنی درخواستوں لی ہیں کتنوں پر عمل ہوا کتنوں کو اس سے فائدہ ہوا تاکہ جو ایمپلائمنٹ پچھلے ۳۳ سالوں میں ہمارے ساتھ پیدا ہوا ہے وہ دور ہو سکے اور دوسروں کے مقابلے میں بھی آگے آ سکیں۔ ان کی ترقی سے بھارت کی ترقی ہوگی اور ہم بھی ترقی کے راستے پر آگے بڑھ سکیں گے۔

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):
Sir if I could give plaudits of Mr. Venkataraman. I would have been happy. But I could not call this budget a pro-people or pro-India budget. Taken in its entirety, the budget proposals are anti-people. The first distinguishing feature of the Finance Bill is this. If you see the first few months of this year and compare with the corresponding

period last year, you will see that there is a steep rise in money-supply and also a galloping price-rise. Last year's price rise was confined to 16 or 17 per cent. But this year, within 7 months, it is 30 per cent. That is the unique contribution of this present Government and the Finance Minister in particular.

What are the characteristics of the proposals he has made? He has given relief in direct taxes. It is the direct taxes which impinge on the affluent section and big business. Those taxes have been cut and concessions galore have been given in the name of increase in production and what not. There is another thing—abolition of wealth-tax. Whether it gives a return of Rs. 1 crore or more, that does not matter. In order to show that it gives a stingy return, this landed gentry has got to resort to devious means. I demand that this tax should be reimposed in a more stringent manner. Not only that. There should be agricultural income-tax. In the agricultural sector the upper echelons, those who own big farms, are minting money. It is the middle peasants and downwards who suffer and who are pauperised year by year. Now, more than 70 per cent of the people are below the poverty line.

There is a tax holiday. All together, export subsidy, tax holiday, various sorts of concessions to the big business, will come to Rs. 3000 crores, all told. But when we demand that for the people at large, you make 10 to 12 commodities of peoples' consumption available through fair price shops at an even price throughout the country with a subsidy of Rs. 500 crores, you say, no. For the 65 crore people you have nothing to offer but for 70 to 80 big houses and some more of the affluent sections, you have Rs. 3000 crores to offer from the public exchequer. The tax holiday has been liberalised further to benefit the entrepreneurs.

The uncovered gap of deficit financing in the Finance Bill is to the

tune of Rs. 1600 crores. If last year, this uncovered gap went upto Rs. 3000 crores, as Mr. Unnikrishnan has said, it may go upto Rs. 4000 to 5000 crores this year. The Finance Minister has said that he has increased the outlay for the annual plan and the Five Year Plan. It is a hoax, it is false because you are increasing the outlay by 16 per cent but there is a 30 per cent galloping rise in prices already there. So you are playing tricks.

From indirect taxes, you would get Rs. 250 crores. And from petrol price hike, railway freight hike and direct taxes, there will be a tax burden of Rs. 3000 crores on the people. This burden would be transferred on the common people and not on the affluent sections. This is utterly inflationary, utterly anti-people.

About the role of black-money, some ten years back in both the Houses of Parliament, the "young turks" used to speak about the role of black-money. But there is a conspiracy of silence upon this subject. Prof. Kaldor calculated some 25 years back that the tax evasion was to the tune of Rs. 200 crores annually. Now from 1960 onwards, it must be anything between Rs. 500 crores and more. Add to it, a parallel blackmoney of Rs. 30,000 crores is there which is pushing up the prices. Then there is under-invoicing and over-invoicing. Country loses about Rs. 100 crores annually through this fraud, which, shall I say, the Government encourages, because very rarely Government catches them red-handed. This public exchequer is meant for big business and landed gentry and it is being defrauded to the tune of Rs. 500 crores through under-invoicing and over-invoicing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you ever seen black money?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I have seen it converted into while under the table.

All customs officials, port officials and officials of Air India are a party

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

to it. Fake certificates are given that so much has been loaded or off-loaded on the basis of money taken. This is going on in Air India and other airlines and all big customs and port officials are inter-linked with this. The banks of Geneva say that "with your deposits of black money we are industrialising our country". It is very wonderful.

Recently a study was undertaken by a world organisation about the mounting debts of the under-developed world and it has arrived at an astronomical figure. The study says that within a few years the entire under-developed world will crash down beneath the weight of the astronomical debt which they cannot pay back. The trade is unequal, not equal; we buy at high prices and give them at cheap prices; Indian generosity, I suppose.

Added to this, the remittances abroad on account of profits, dividends, royalties, technical know-how and interest payments by the private sector is almost Rs. 2,000 crores. Added to this, Government to Government arrangements for technical know-how and all that will come to a figure of not less than Rs. 4,000 to 4,500 crores.

Indeed, we are the beneficiaries of the so-called 'aids'. It was being said that 50 per cent of whatever aid the Consortium gives directly goes away, then and there, in repayment of principal and interest of the debts. That is where we are.

Then I should say something about the Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu agricultural loans, which come to Rs. 49 crores. My information is that out of these Rs. 49 crores, at least Rs. 15 to 20 crores are money given on fake accounts and no such persons exist in Maharashtra. Of course, you can well imagine to whose coffers this money has gone.

The definition given for "small farmers" or "marginal farmers" is $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of dry land. All dry lands upto $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres cannot be called uneconomical. At the same time, there are instances where even beyond $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres are totally uneconomical. A good section of the deserving marginal farmers were not given these loans and a major part of the small farmers whose loans have to be written off are fake. In Maharashtra the whole agricultural co-operative credit has been thrown into shambles and we demand a thorough probe by the Reserve Bank into the entire affair. There are many skeletons in the cupboard, which will be revealed if an enquiry is ordered. This should not be sorted out by a genial talk between Shri Venkataraman and Shri Antulay and also the Reserve Bank.

Then I demand more financial powers for the States. Whenever the NDC meets, almost all the State Governments, whether Congress or non-Congress, have demanded more powers, especially financial powers, because they have to deal with the people, they have to give them benefits because they are in direct contact with the people. So, they have to bear burden. But the actual position is that every power is controlled by Delhi and they have to come to Delhi with a beggar's bowl every month once, twice or thrice for a crumb so that they can give some benefit to the people. This is a situation which is intolerable. The time has come when the Centre must divest itself more of this financial power and almost all, if not at least some matters can be thoroughly discussed in the National Development Council and decided upon. The Seventh Finance Commission is not the magic wand for all this.

Now, I would tell something about the transport allowance to the working class which is Rs. 20 a month. That is also subject to tax. Why? I do not know. I am a trade-unionist.

and I trust that this will not be subject to tax.

There is a famous—I should say notorious—Kanpur Leather Manufacturing Company. Everything was faked there—import licences and other things. They have been caught red-handed and it is going on like this. That is how things are happening under your nose, I should say under your patronage, with your blessings.

Now, Sir, I should add my voice to the fact that our country is beholden to the multi-nationals. If you see the collaboration agreements, technical know-how agreements multiplying by hundreds, nobody knows how many are there—may be 2000 or 3000 are there. You see that investments by the foreign private sector exceed Rs. 4000 or 5000 crores occupying the strategic heights of industry taking the cream out of it. They are expanding their business. The number of their subsidiaries has gone down, their branches have gone down, but their assets have mounted up their profits have mounted up. That is what is taking place. That is, India is being mortgaged to the foreigners. India is being mortgaged to the multinationals. We are already a mortgaged country and half of our independence has already gone. That is our position today. I will speak more on this in the Third Reading.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, may I make a request, that the House may be extended till 7 O'Clock because there are a large number of speakers? If it is the consensus of the House to extend, we may finish the speeches today and the Finance Minister will give his reply tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We cannot do it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: You should have some patience. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a proposal from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to extend it by one hour so that other speakers can be given a chance.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is not possible.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is no urgency. They can speak tomorrow. Heavens are not going to fall. It is ordinary courtesy that Members should get notice about it. It cannot be done like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are opposing.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There is no question of opposing or supporting. I am only making a request to the House so that the Members exercise some patience and accede to it. You have to convince them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Why are we handling Parliament in a very *ad hoc* manner? There are rules to be observed. Yesterday also instead of 5, it was taken up at 5.30. We have been very accommodating, but let it not be repeated.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is not our intention to handle Parliament in an *ad hoc* manner, but it is the convention of the House that whenever an extension is required, we make an appeal to the House and the Chairman.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have a programme at 6.30.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says it is a question of mutual accommodation and adjustment, because we can give a chance to all the other hon. Members who have given their names.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There is no urgency. It can be done tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the intention of the hon. Minister is to complete the discussion today so that the Minister can reply tomorrow. And there are many hon. Members from all parties yet to speak.

श्री कृष्णदत्त (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर तीन किस्म से उद्योगों का काम चलता है। एक पब्लिक सेक्टर, दूसरा प्राइवेट सेक्टर और तीसरा को-ऑपरेटिव सेक्टर। पब्लिक में जो इस वक्त उत्पादन की क्षमता कम है, उसका कारण जनता रिजिम का रहा है। इसके इन्तजाम में जो कुछ कमी है, वह आज की नहीं है बल्कि जनता पार्टी के पिछले 3 सालों के रिजिम में जो कमी थी, उसके कारण यह कमी है। उस समय बहुत से कारखाने बन्द हो गये और किसी तरह से भी पब्लिक सेक्टर को लाभ नहीं पहुँच सका। जनता पार्टी के शासन में बेरोजगारी जिस तरह से बढ़ी है और नौजवानों का जिस तरह से शोषण हुआ है, वैसा कभी नहीं हुआ। उस समय नौजवानों को सिर्फ़ एक्सप्लायट करने की बात थी।

जिस तरह से 1975 और 1976 में मुल्क आगे बढ़ रहा था, अगर जनता रिजिम में भी उसी तरह से आगे बढ़ता रहता तो आज यह दिन देखने को न मिलता। हमारे देश का बहुत सा पैसा पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगा है, लेकिन इस समय जो पब्लिक सेक्टर का इन्तजाम जामिया ढाँचा है, वह ऐसे अफ़सरों के हाथ में होना चाहिये जो उसको ठीक ढंग से चला सके। आज कई कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं, उससे यह अन्दाजा लगता है कि उनका मैनेजमेंट, इन्तजामिया ढाँचा ठीक नहीं है।

इसलिये टारगेट मुवरर किये जाने चाहिये कि यह कारखाना इतनी पैदावार बढ़ायेगा जिससे मुल्क में किसी किस्म की तंगी महसूस न हो। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई बड़ा कारखाना नहीं है।

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— Contd.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Paper to be laid on the Table.

Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badgara): I have written to you. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this has become a regular feature in this House that some of these Ministers and unfortunately my friend, regularly comes to this House in the evening at 6 O'clock.

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN (Etah): On a point of order. (Interruptions)

6 बजे हाउस बन्द हो गया। आपने 6 बजे के बाद कोई एक्सटेंशन नहीं किया है। इस लिए छः बजे के बाद आप हाउस को एक किन्ट भी नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There can't be any point of order when I am speaking on a point of order.

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: Why are you allowing him after 6? How can you do that? Without the permission of the House, you cannot

extend the time of the House even by a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 'Paper to be Laid on the Table' was to be taken up at 6 P.M. I have permitted him.

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: How can you permit him?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already given a letter objecting to this and therefore, I am permitting him.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This has become a regular feature. Either this House has to go on on the basis of well established conventions, rules of procedure and Directions of the Speaker or if you want to run the House on the basis of *ad hoc* decision by exploiting the generosity of the Hon. Speaker, then that is a different way of running the House, because they have the majority. It has never been done in this House. I see that it has become a regular feature in this House for this Minister to come running up at six O' clock and laying the paper. We have certain rights when something is put down on the list of business. I invite your attention to Rule 31 as well as Direction No. 2(vii), according to which the Papers to be Laid on the Table have a particular precedence. This has been the custom that the Speaker normally permits only such papers—unless they are extraordinarily important or there is a particular reason and the reason has got to be explained. It has never been done like this. It has become a common practice for some Ministers to come before the House at this late hour and lay the papers. It is possible that a member, who has the right—every Member has this inherent right—to object, to the substance, may like to do so. I am not going into the substance part at all. I am on a procedural issue. I want to specifically know whether the healthy precedents, practices and conventions shall prevail or *ad hoc* decisions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I have raised the same point of order with this Minister a number of times. This is not the first time that he is doing it. This Parliament is not only a legitimising instrument—this is not the way for the Minister to come and get legitimised what they are doing—but this is also a forum through which the public are informed of the things being done. Therefore, there has to be a proper procedure of dealing with it. Occasionally, I do not mind. Last time, when I objected to it, I was told by the Minister that it would not happen again. But it has happened and I am sure that, if we do not object to it, it would happen again. The reasons as to the urgency to lay it on the Table today itself and why it cannot be put tomorrow, must be given to our satisfaction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I must say, with deference to hon. Members, Shri Unnikrishnan and Swamiji, that this is more because of respect to the House, rather than disrespect, that we are coming and seeking your permission to lay certain papers. (*Interruptions*). I think, I must have a chance to reply.

Whenever there is any immediate action taken, involving a revenue of Rs. 50 lakhs, and more, it has been agreed before the Committee on Assurances that we shall immediately bring it to the notice of the House. We treat this as a sensitive notification. We seek your indulgence to place it before this House. We also seek the indulgence of the hon. Chairman of the other House to place it before the Rajya Sabha. It is in consonance with that that we are seeking your indulgence. Supposing a particular item is objected to, certainly, the hon. Finance Minister will reply to the General Discussion on the Finance Bill tomorrow and with regard to certain items if there is any objection raised, it can be raised. But it is only because of showing our res-

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

pect to the House, since it is an assurance and the matter involves more than Rs. 50 lakhs per annum, that we are coming before the House. And such things happen every day. We cannot escape it. Therefore, no sooner such a thing happens, and we prepare the notification than we request you and we request the hon. Chairman of the other House and then we seek your permission to place it before the House, before the day is over.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You do it tomorrow.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: It is coming into existence today. Since it involves more than Rs. 50 lakhs per annum, we owe a duty to you, to inform you today itself. So, I should have thought that it should have been treated as a courtesy to the House rather than discourtesy to the House.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay-North): Don't be so patronising as far as the rights of the House are concerned. The hon. Minister has no right to say that.. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the occasion arisen only just now?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Yes Sir. These are matters which happen from day-to-day. There are matters in which decisions are required to be taken by the Government, sometimes at certain hours, and during the course of the day, we come to you and seek your permission. This House has itself laid down that a matter involving more than Rs. 50 lakhs must be brought to the notice of the House. My friends are right. But there are exigencies arising; these are some of the exigencies....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why did you not bring to our notice in the morning? You should have come at 12 O'Clock. When was this

decision taken? When did the Government take this decision? Is it always that you take a decision at such a late hour?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: As soon as we take the decision, we immediately approach you, Sir. You see the notification. It will by itself make the position clear. May I read it out?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is your ruling on this? Please direct the Government to be careful in future. He cannot lay that paper on the Table of the House unless you give a ruling. (Interruptions).

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): The hon. Member has a right to raise an objection. He was perfectly within his rights. But the hon. Minister has come out with an explanation and, if that explanation is plausible, *per se*, it should be accepted. There are certain exigencies of the situation and the Minister has got to be allowed to lay the papers or the notifications at an urgent time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is your ruling on this?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The notification itself will make the position clear if, in details, I read the same. I am giving you the satisfaction. If it is a matter of satisfaction, I am prepared to give you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Subordinate Legislation in their Twelfth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) has recommended:

"The notifications making changes in export duties, major changes in procedures and changes in import and Central excise duties involving revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakhs per annum, if issued before 6 P.M. on a day, should be laid on the Table of the House on the same day."

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I am doing that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This recommendation was reiterated by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in their Twentyfirst Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 17th May, 1979. The notification included in today's Supplementary List of Business involves revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakhs per annum. This is the position. Therefore, I think immediately when a necessity arose that they should take the permission, they have brought it to the notice of the Speaker.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I hope, it will not recur in future. It should not be so frequent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They use their discretion; they come and approach the Speaker. Because of the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, they have got to come. And he says that they have come in time. This is what he says. Therefore, now...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You should make a comment that this should not recur in future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The objection of Mr. Unnikrishnan and

Mr. Niren Ghosh is noted by the Government.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Surely we do not want to make it a practice, but when circumstances do arise—and exigencies do arise—we are sure that, under the rules which you yourselves have given to us, you will allow us to do this.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnavi): Have you allowed him to lay it on the Table, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 154-Customs/80 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1980, together with an explanatory note regarding continuation of the existing rate of export duty on Cardamom (other than 'Amomum Subulatum') beyond 31st July, 1980, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1175/80].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11-00 A.M.

18-12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 30, 1980/Sravana 8, 1902 (Saka).